

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1673.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 8d.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 9th of January, 1860. Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination. WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D. Registrar.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General Assembly of the Academicians, held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., JOHN PHILLIP, Esq., was elected an ACADEMICIAN in the room of C. H. Leslie, Esq., deceased, and SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Smirke, resigned. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—DONNELLAN LECTURE. Applications from Candidates for the Office of DONNELLAN LECTURE for 1860, should be sent to the Registrar of the University on or before the 26th of November. Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to lecture. All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin, are eligible. By order, JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. THE ELEVENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, ROOTS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, AND PIGEONS will be held in BINGHAM HALL, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November, and the 1st of December. Admission, on Monday, the PRIVATE VIEW, Five Shillings; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, One Shilling.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.—The ASSISTANCE of the Benevolent is earnestly requested for the maintenance of this Hospital in full efficiency, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Coates, Messrs. Drummond, and Messrs. Hoare; and through all the principal Bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are GREATLY NEEDED to MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no endowment. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

PICTURE GALLERY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARTISTS are respectfully informed that, owing to the advantageous arrangements lately entered into with the Council of the Crystal Palace Art-Union, the PICTURE GALLERY WILL NOW, as originally intended, CLOSE for re-organization, and will REMAIN OPEN until NEXT SPRING. Artists desirous of sending in contributions can still do so, subject to the same conditions as heretofore. Application to be made to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E. By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary. Crystal Palace, Nov. 15, 1859.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

LITERATURE

On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. By Charles Darwin. (Murray.)

MAN is born into a world in which he beholds abundant results, but is eye-witness of few processes. To be content with results is the mark of a benighted or corrupt state of society; to inquire into processes is the province of Science, and all the advancements of Science are at best but a truer cognizance of natural processes. Ignorance has often assumed the appearance of Knowledge by pronouncing this or that process to be the operation of a Law of Nature; and thus Law, instead of being regarded as merely a line of action, or a measure of creative activity, has been most unphilosophically confounded with that activity itself. Men have postponed Deity and deified Law. They have propounded systems which, by laying hold upon Fancy, have lived a fluttering, brief existence, and then perished like the airy fabrics of a dream. Others, on the contrary, from excellent motives but mistaken views, have, in effect, excluded Law, and attributed every operation in nature to direct and continual interposition of Divine energy; thus debasing means and dislocating order. Like the Athenians of old, they have been "too superstitious" without, after all, being reasonably religious; and they have only erected an altar to an "unknown God," while they viewed themselves as the valorous vindicators of the homage due to the common Father of all who breathe.

Lady Constance Rawleigh, in Disraeli's brilliant tale, inclines to a belief that man descends from the monkeys. This pleasant idea, hinted in the 'Vestiges,' is wrought into something like a creed by Mr. Darwin. Man, in his view, was born yesterday—he will perish to-morrow. In place of being immortal, we are only temporary, and, as it were, incidental.

Naturalists of the highest eminence are thoroughly satisfied that each species of animal—all that flies, and walks, and creeps, and wades—has been independently created; and the majority of naturalists have agreed with Linnaeus in supposing that all the individuals propagated from one stock have certain distinguishing characters in common, which will never vary, and which have remained the same since the creation of each species. Mr. Darwin, on the contrary, believes that "the innumerable species, genera, and families of organic beings with which this world is peopled, have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent." To his mind, "it accords better with what we know of the laws impressed on matter by the Creator that the production and extinction of the past and present inhabitants of the world should have been due to secondary causes, like those determining the birth and death of the individual." When he views "all beings not as special creations, but as the lineal descendants of some few beings which lived long before the first bed of the Silurian system was deposited, they seem to him to become ennobled." We confess some doubt and some uneasiness here. "Judging from the past, we may safely infer that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. And of the species now living very few will transmit progeny of any kind to a far distant futurity; for the manner in which all organic beings are grouped shows that the

greater number of species of each genus, and all the species of many genera, have left no descendants, but have become utterly extinct. We can so far take a prophetic glance into futurity as to foretell that it will be the common and widely-spread species, belonging to the larger and dominant groups, which will ultimately prevail and procreate new and dominant species." We cannot say that this is easy doctrine.

To support these bold views the volume is devoted. The world of animals is contemplated as engaged in one vast unceasing struggle for existence. All organic beings are exposed to severe competition. The face of Nature, it is true, is bright with gladness, and her garner-houses are stored with an abundance of food. Birds sing, insects hum, beasts prowl about in ease and take no thought for the morrow; but the morrow measured by seasons and years has not always a superabundance of food for them. The struggle for existence does not merely relate to self, but includes success in leaving healthy progeny. The high rate at which all organic beings tend to multiply approaches to the rapidity of geometrical increase. More individuals are produced than can by any possibility be supported. There must, then, in every case, be a severe struggle, either of one individual with another of the same species, or with individuals of distinct species, or with the physical conditions of life. Here we have the doctrine of Malthus applied, with augmented force, to the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms, wherein there can be no artificial increase of food, and no prudential restraints from marriage! There being no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that the earth would soon be covered with the progeny of a single pair,—even slow-breeding man doubling his numbers in twenty-five years,—it follows that destruction must check reproduction, and, if new species are to appear, extinction must be busy among the old.

The principle of a struggle for existence must be deeply engraved on the memory, in order to advance further into theory. So to engrave it, a striking picture might be drawn of the actual contest going on in the natural world. When an American forest is cut down, a very different vegetation springs up on the same spot. What a struggle has been in force there during long centuries between the several kinds of trees, each annually scattering its seeds by thousands, what warfare between insect and insect, between insects, snails and other animals, with birds and beasts of prey, between a crowd of combatants all striving to increase, all feeding on each other, or on the trees, or on their seed and seedlings, or on other plants which first clothed the ground, and thus checked the growth of trees! What, then, must have been the continual action and reaction of the innumerable plants and animals which, in the course of centuries, have determined the proportional numbers and kinds of trees now growing on old Indian ruins! How do our cherished poetical dreams mislead us, when we sing of the peacefulness and repose and harmlessness of animated nature, while the whole fields and forest are but one wide theatre of war!

Now, how does the struggle for existence operate with respect to Variation? Man can produce varieties in animals by the practice of selection. What he has already done by this means the menagerie, the poultry-yard, the field, and the garden display. Is there anything analogous to this in the course of Nature? The author contends that there is, and he names it Natural Selection. This principle, whatever

others may think of it, and whether they admit its operations or not, in Mr. Darwin's book plays the prominent part. It may be plainly defined, and appears to be briefly this. Under domestication it may be truly said that the whole animal organization becomes in some degree plastic. As variations useful to man have undoubtedly occurred, is it not to be expected that other variations, useful in some way to each being in the great and complex battle of life, should sometimes occur in the course of thousands of generations? If such do occur, then, remembering the struggle for existence, individuals possessing any advantage over others would have the best chance of surviving and of procreating their kind, while injurious variations would be rigidly destroyed. Such a continual preservation of favourable, and rejection of injurious variations, is the principle of Natural Selection. It is illustrated, amplified, and confirmed by abundant examples through many pages. It is the author's pet principle, and if not exclusively his, nevertheless is dandled like a loved infant of unquestioned paternity, and nourished with appropriate aliment. It grows fast as we turn over the pages, and by the time we have arrived at the last, it walks by itself, it gratifies its father by its sturdy progress, it brings smiles to his face so "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and you listen with wonder to the glorious future which he predicts for his hopeful progeny. Why for this rather than other theories? Surely in obedience to the impulse of Natural Selection. It is most natural that a father should supremely love his own offspring, most natural that he should select it from all others as the favoured of the future, as the successful competitor in the struggle for existence.

Certainly there is something poetical in the conception of a succession of created beings, daily and hourly making the wisest election amidst all variations and divergencies; carefully rejecting what is bad, and preserving and accumulating all that is good; operating silently and insensibly, whenever and wherever opportunity offers, towards the improvement of every organized existence in relation to its organic and inorganic condition of life. There is, too, a certain simplicity in the theory of descent with modification through natural selection from a few vastly remote progenitors. "I believe," says Mr. Darwin, "that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal or lesser number. Analogy would lead us one step further—namely, to the belief that all animals and plants have descended from some one prototype." A cabbage may have been the parent plant, a fish the parent animal. It may have been a whale.

A man of imaginative power might most attractively depict the grand yet simple and direct issues of such a theory. Here are a vast variety of forms of life, most wonderfully co-adapted, most closely connected, most richly adorned, yet they are all "the lineal descendants of those which lived before the Silurian epoch; and one may feel certain that the ordinary succession by generation has never once been broken, and that no cataclysm has desolated the whole world. Hence, we may look with some confidence to a secure future of equally inappreciable length. And as Natural Selection works solely by and for the good of each being, all corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection." Yes, an unbroken, sure, though slow, living progress towards animal perfectibility is a delightful vision; natural and gradual optimism is a welcome fancy. What need of

distinct creation? If a monkey has become a man—what may not a man become?

Let the past history of organic life speak. From the thirteen miles in thickness of British strata (exclusive of igneous rocks) comes there no testimony? Paleontology is summoned into court, and is closely interrogated by Mr. Darwin. This proves but a hesitating and reluctant witness; yet counsel for the new theory detects and exposes its imperfections where its testimony is not favourable. We might fairly expect to find in the fossiliferous rocks not a few proofs of the former existence of the numerous intermediate links between distinct specific forms if the proposed theory be true. We do not find them, many will allege, because they never existed. Not so, says our theorist,—but because they were never preserved. Paleontology, however, has not yet revealed any such finely graduated organic scale, and it is not logical to assume that it ever will. When a record is flatly against you, it is quite allowable for you to display its imperfection, but, that being proved, you have only established a negative, and have acquired no confirmation. Grant imperfection, enormous lapse of time, poverty of paleontological collections, and comparative restriction of research, and other such postulates, and then the theory stands just as it stood before, uncorroborated by geology.

There is positively hostile testimony from the rocks to be confronted. Whole groups of species suddenly and abruptly appear in certain formations, and seem at once to contradict any theory of transmutation of species. Either that fact or the theory must be overturned. Of course, Mr. Darwin accepts the former alternative, and strives to show how liable we are to error in supposing that whole groups of species have been suddenly produced. But another and an allied objection may be started, derived from the manner in which numbers of species of the same group suddenly appear in the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. To meet this and uphold the new theory, it must be sustained by another, viz.,—that before the lowest Silurian stratum was deposited, immensely protracted periods elapsed, at least as long as any subsequent periods, and that during these vast extensions of time the world swarmed with living creatures. Several of the most eminent geologists, including Murchison, will refuse to admit this presumption. Mr. Darwin's geology is more singular than we had thought. "For instance," says he, "I cannot doubt that all Silurian trilobites have descended from some one crustacean which must have lived long before the Silurian age, and which probably differed greatly from any known animal." Extend and multiply such assumptions, and the theories may take any form you please.

We cannot pretend to follow our author in his wanderings through the whole series of phenomena associated with his subject. He omits nothing and he fears nothing. He does not shun objections, nor does he materially understate them; but he disposes of them all more or less confidently. Geographical distribution supplies strong arguments against him, but he considers them, and with evident self-satisfaction assures us that, "if we make due allowance for our ignorance of all the changes of climate and of the level of the land, which have certainly occurred within the recent period, and for other similar changes which may have occurred within the same period,—if we remember how profoundly ignorant we are with respect to the many and curious means of occasional transport; if we bear in mind how often a species may have ranged continuously over a wide area, and then have become extinct in the

intermediate tracts, the difficulties in believing that all the individuals of the same species, wherever located, have descended from the same parents are not insuperable." But might not the same style of reasoning, or rather of accommodating, be made use of with equal effect to support opposite views? Still onward, through other departments of research, the argument proceeds, and out of classification and embryology the author contrives to extract plain proofs that "the innumerable species, genera and families of organic beings, with which this world is peopled, have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent." Such is the object of every chapter, such the purport of the entire argument. The simple outline is sometimes lost sight of, in the crowd of manifold illustrations and considerations, but it is merely this throughout.

After all, this book is but an abstract:—it is the pilot balloon to a greater machine. Probably it is designed to show which way the wind blows. The larger work is nearly finished, but it will demand two or three more years for completion. Health, labour, and observations are wanting for awhile, but in due season we hope to see the work "with references and authorities for the several statements." We should offer remarks on some important topics but that our author says, "A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of the question; and this cannot possibly be here done."

Meanwhile Mr. Darwin anticipates small favour from many of the older and more eminent naturalists; his hopes chiefly rest on the young, and, as he would say, the unshackled. "A few naturalists," he observes, "endowed with much flexibility of mind, who have already begun to doubt on the immutability of species, may be influenced by this volume; but I look with confidence to the future, to young and rising naturalists who will be able to view both sides of the question with impartiality." It is enough for us to add that neither book, author, nor subject is of merely ordinary character. The work deserves attention, and will, we have no doubt, meet with it. Scientific naturalists will take up the author upon his own peculiar ground; and there will we imagine be a severe struggle for at least theoretical existence. Theologians will say—and they have a right to be heard—Why construe another elaborate theory to exclude Deity from renewed acts of creation? Why not at once admit that new species were introduced by the Creative energy of the Omnipotent? Why not accept direct interference, rather than evolutions of law, and needlessly indirect or remote action? Having introduced the author and his work, we must leave them to the mercies of the Divinity Hall, the College, the Lecture Room, and the Museum.

Schiller's Life and Works. By Emil Pallaske. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

How far the English public will consider the ecstasies in which Lady Wallace writes of the Biography now presented by her in our language warranted by the book itself admits of some doubt. It is certainly the most copious among the records of the poet's life given to the public,—but neither in spirit nor style is it very acceptable. A spirit of partizanship has mingled a little bile with the ink, and the pen is not wholly without *stiletto* humour in it. It is partizan,—which possibly the Life of no great poet should be. We wrangle about the motives of a political leader,—we work out the energy or the

empiricism of a great projector; but there is something wearisome and unjust in the idea of the grave of a kingly and true man being made not so much an altar as a shooting academy. This humour grows in Germany. If a choice must be made between two great men, England's sympathies would possibly, as regards the majority, be for Schiller as preferable to Goethe;—because of his fire, his wondrously picturesque imagination, his direct and intelligible style, in which the half-meanings are few, and the indications of something within, which never can be wholly seen, are fewer.—But English taste will long, we hope, be revolted at the fancy of extolling one hero by decrying another. We do not write lives of Shakspeare in order to prove that Ben Jonson was an academical pedant, crammed with conceit and that luxurious fancy which implies an insincere heart. Once in a quarter of a century, it is true, we may find a poet, and a real poet, who, as in the case of the author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' thinks it necessary to defend his own ware, by sitting in judgment on men who have gone before him; but the drama is accepted: the Preface forgiven. With our cousins it seems different. To raise one man, they must knock down some other. The notorious and helpful friendship of Goethe with Schiller—the sublime words spoken by the former at the death of the younger man—the lines in the garden-window at Ilmenau—should, from all Germans at least who revere their own great men, be better recollected than seems to be now the German fashion. The late London festival was wrong, in this respect, Herr Pallaske disposes of every person whose name or fame could interfere with his hero. Herder and Richter, no small names in the German Pantheon, are credited with having set up a "mutual-admiration society" of two, Tieck, a smaller and less distinct genius—and still how charming, how dreamy, how elegant—is in other pages dismissed with condescending toleration.—Is this needful? Till lately we have fancied such devices expedients resorted to by venal authors. Southey's hates and preferences have been referred by his antagonists to his butt of sack as Laureate. But a book like the one under hand shows no less distinctly that antipathy and imputation are in every world of pen and ink. They should not, however, come into play when the subject is the life and works of so real and noble a poet as Schiller.

Lady Wallace is enchanted with the "philosophical and metaphysical subtleties which pervade the work, running through every chapter like the scarlet threads on the canvas of the British fleet." These we cannot wholly accredit, so far as we understand them. In tracing Schiller's life, his relations with women (to name but one subtlety) could not of course be overlooked by Herr Pallaske. These were curious, complicated, and impassioned. A train of high-souled maids, wives, and widows, in different stages and states of mental and moral distemperance and wretchedness, during a large part of his manhood, followed his genius in adoring procession. Herr Pallaske is diffuse in defending this triumph of sentimentality, and subtle in laying down the law of liberty, which "the wild women of Germany" (as they have been not unjustly called) laid down for themselves, to their own ultimate wretchedness. But we English have not yet arrived at the sublime point from which self-control and duty seem specks beneath notice. Our poets have some of them been like all poets—lawless in cravings for sympathy—and their biographers have again and again attempted to promulgate the genius-theory which admits of a sliding scale

of right and wrong.—Such preachings have been always more or less failures (even when a Moore has undertaken them on behalf of a Byron). The emancipated woman, sated of home, and craving for the excitements of a stormy friendship with a self-engaged man, is not yet a popular character in this country.—Such *Virces* play too important a part in the story of life and letters to be concealed when biography is the task; but to expend sentimental ingenuity in defending them, is, in the eyes of many persons, a perversion of truth and a waste of industry.—Lady Wallace owns to having been invested by Herr Palleske with full power to condense or omit. She would have done wisely, we apprehend, in retrenching some of "the scarlet threads" (to use her own simile of subtlety), as too much belonging to the loom in which 'The Scarlet Letter' was woven, to be warrantable in a land like ours.

Again, we cannot go along with her in admiring Herr Palleske's literary speculations, as shown in the weak and intricate analyses of Schiller's works—his dramas especially—liberally introduced. Decision of grasp and simplicity of style are lost in the resolution to pour out that superfine panegyric which, by its exaggeration and affectation, defeats its own object. The German writer's general knowledge of drama seems to be small. He names Shakspeare with a grudge, and Corneille and Molière hardly, if at all; knows not what to make of the 'Fiabe' of Carlo Gozzi; pours out the vials of vitriol on Kotzebue; and even looks askance at Goethe.

These strictures are rendered inevitable by the extravagant laudations of Lady Wallace's Preface; and we must add, by the want of discretion shown in her abstinence from chastising and pruning the language of this Biography. It is tiresome, not from the minuteness of detail, but from the hectic excitement of the style. The page from Mr. Carlyle's 'Life of Schiller' (written in the days when Mr. Carlyle wrote English which could be parsed), quoted in the narrative, stands out like an oasis in a wilderness—like the terse, decisive speech of a clear-sighted man discharged into the midst of a *Della-Cruscan* sitting.

There was no need of all this. There are few writers, of any literature, or of any time, less in need of sentimental rhapsody than Schiller. His earlier works were forced somewhat in their style; but there was in them from the first that clear, resolute individuality which sets a man apart—which distinguishes the artist from the manufacturer, the poet from the poetaster. His later ones show that success had made him sedulous. To those who prefer deeds to dreams, who are not prepared to accept toyings with a subject in place of treatment of it, or the "many things which may be said on both sides," instead of the *half* thing, which is possibly as much as any one mortal speaker can pronounce—the works of Art bequeathed by Schiller to Europe are a most royal legacy.

We shall not stay to substantiate a sentence, which some readers will fancy severe, by passing through this biography chapter by chapter. The troubles of Schiller's young days in Stuttgart, when the poet was fighting his way towards literature,—the curb laid on his spirit by relations who imperfectly sympathized with his aspirations, and were moreover unable, owing to deficiencies of fortune, to minister to him that amount of aid which makes expectation easy,—the protest and rebellion excited in him by the despotism of Court-usages,—his outbreak into the world of drama by the production of his 'Robbers,'—the sensation caused by a work so fiercely stirring, which arrived at a moment when men's minds were ripe for revolution,—the difficulties to which he was exposed in conse-

quence,—the troubles attendant on his life of theatrical compositions ("an old, old story," but which, be it ever so well and warningly told, will no more restrain authors who have a vocation that way from trying their luck, than will tales of shipwreck deter boys from going to sea),—the slow growth of his fortunes, the recognition of his genius, and the steady march with which, as Goethe said of him, "it strode forward,"—the generous friendship formed with some of the best men of his country,—the perplexing heart-relations referred to with a plurality of excitable and exacting women, in some sort,—at last wound up by his "settling" into matrimony,—his premature death,—are all set out in due order by Herr Palleske.—We will endeavour to illustrate his manner of setting by two passages, from different chapters belonging to the same period of Schiller's life, which may be said to bear one upon the other:—

"Schiller quitted Bauerbach a confirmed recluse, and owing to the tender and watchful care he had lately enjoyed, less qualified than ever to encounter the rougher gales of life. Absorbed in sincere sorrow, all his thoughts still clung to the cherished spot of earth which he had just left. In the course of his journey on the ensuing day, he met a man returning to Bauerbach, and could not resist giving him a letter to take with him. 'My dearest and kindest of friends,' he says; 'the idea that I can ever forsake you would seem to me, in my present frame of mind, actual blasphemy!' and when he arrives at Frankfort, he consoles her by promising to write more in detail from Mannheim. 'So long may you believe that I cherish you in my heart, as I myself wish to be under the protection of Providence. Ah, my kindest and best of friends! amid the distracting turmoil of men, how vividly does our garden-hut recur to my mind!' These, and similar passages, have been looked at with an eye of suspicion. There seemed to be no alternative but to pronounce Frau von Wolzogen a desperately sentimental person, or to say that Schiller's tender speeches were obtruded on her, and that the sentiments he expressed to the mother, were in reality intended for the daughter. But similar relations were by no means singular at that period. We must endeavour to deduce such links of feeling from deeper sources. Mankind create idols for themselves, and, in order to impart sacred duration and stability to them, fortify the Ever-coming with forms. But even the fairest form is mortal. Knowing its finite being, it gladly takes advantage of the sovereignty conferred by enthusiasm, and becomes a Despot, delighting in tyrannizing over degraded humanity plunged into darkness. The Form continued to rule for centuries, while its substance had long ago returned to the home whence it sprang. In the human heart it awakens a feeling of Freedom, though, as yet, an obscure and aimless longing. It would wholly subside, if it did not come to light in the talent of a Heraclitus or of an Anaxagoras. The conviction of incessant change convulses ancient forms to their foundation. The idols are laid prostrate, and a fresh Universe arises from the convictions of Man. Inspired by truth, rejoicing at this new light of recognition, the select few of the enlightened find themselves rescued from the prison-house of Form: touched and moved, as if by a great event affecting all mankind, the liberated captive, dissolved in tears of joy, sinks on the fraternal breast. Such periods display enthusiastic inspiration. Embellished by the light of truth, the satyr features of a Socrates delight the eye of an Aspasia. But never were these connexions so universally, so deeply felt as in the much-traduced epoch of Sensibility. Whether these bonds proceeded from a renewed sense of Christianity, or from a more enlarged knowledge of the world, attained by philosophy and by a more profound insight into Nature,—at all events, they imparted to the men of the previous century such a glorified form, such a peculiar spiritual affinity, that, to use the poet's words, persons thus etherealized 'could be at once recognized by their very garments as well as by their features.' Thus the theory of Attraction was not

merely a symbol to the youthful Schiller, but the pledge of an indestructible spiritual bond. He said himself, with regard to the advantages of virtue, 'It is love that fetters soul to soul; it is love that creates one family out of the boundless world of spirits, and makes so many myriads of spirits only so many sons of an all-loving Father.'"

From the doctrine we pass to the example: "Those who know Charlotte von Kalb, only through the miserable copy, of an excellent small pastel portrait, which has been circulated and accepted by the public, must entirely efface this caricature from their memory—but what would it avail, were I to attempt to replace it, by features of the true type? This portrait, since I saw it, has been constantly present to my mind. Can I communicate my feeling to the reader? Can I, without exciting a smile, confess, that my heart beats with very foolish emotion, every time that I think of this little portrait? Is it credible that anything so perishable, that the mere shadow of a being, separated from us by a century, could excite such deep feeling? What subtle fascination must emanate from that soul, which the hand of the fortunate limner, by magic lines, and a gentle tone of colouring, causes to dawn on us? Is it the large bewildering blue eyes, the noble lofty brow, the arched eyebrows, fine and delicate as if drawn by a pencil? Is it the lovely chiselled lips which seem to say: We have drunk in every breath of spring, fresh from the hand of the Creator, with thankfulness and joy! or, am I bewitched by the portrait of this girl of seventeen, in all her bloom, because the sight of this face, this shadowy drapery, and the picturesque costume of those days, cause all those songs to vibrate in my soul, which are indelibly impressed on our minds, as the brightest reminiscences of our youth? * * Charlotte Marschalk von Ostheim was born on the 15th of July, 1761, at Waltershausen, in Grabfeld, in the canton of the Rhön and Werra. The property settled on her, and the patriarchal customs of the family, secured to her all the privileges of position and wealth—a refined mode of life, and the benefit of an undisturbed development. But the bodily organization of the child was of great susceptibility. When her father, beside whom she was one day seated at table, laid his hand lovingly on her head, she trembled under the gentle touch, and tears of joy shone in her eyes. She lived much with nature, and early felt the poetry of fragrant meadows and limpid streams. She searched for herbs and flowers with her brother, and if ever child did, she must have seen the 'Willow King's daughter,' in a gloomy spot, nay the Willow King himself, 'with sceptre, crown, and train.' But she had also much refinement of taste for the more cheerful forms of social life, even feeling a childish degree of pleasure in the magnificent *parties de chasse* of the day, in festive banquets, fishing excursions, and in the highly trained greyhounds, who bearing notes in the clasps of the collars fastened round their slender necks, hunted their prey from one castle to another. A prolonged residence in the strict Catholic neighbourhood of Bauerberg, seized on her imagination. She believed herself subject to demoniacal possessions, and saw her beloved father, in a vision, lying dead. This dream soon became dreadful reality. When eight years old she also lost her mother, and was thenceforth destined to be long separated from her brothers and sisters. She was placed under the care of strangers, first at Nordheim, and then with Herr von Turk, in Meiningen. * * Frau von Turk, with whom she had hitherto lived, died after a long illness, and Charlotte, orphaned afresh, resided now on the property of her uncle, Herr von Stein, in Nordheim. This gay, bustling mansion, though her uncle highly prized her independent character, could not overcome her reserve, nor her disposition to more grave and intellectual enjoyments. Her brothers and sisters were her greatest consolation, and also constant intercourse with the most gifted men in the country, such as Reinwald, Pfranger, and others, who all esteemed the young lady as a rare pearl of female excellence. Her finely chiselled features, her large lustrous eyes, which yet looked so dusky and languishing, that they never could have gazed undazzled even at the stars, gave her a most peculiarly attractive appear-

ance. The luxuriance of her light brown hair, the weight of which her head could scarcely support, was so great, that even later in life, when unloosed and flowing round her tall and slender figure, it quite touched the ground. * * Such was her character when Schiller, during his residence at Bauerbach, first saw her in deep mourning. She had at that time recently lost her only brother, and her admirable sister Wilhelmine, who had been married contrary to her inclinations. She had also seen her sister Leonore led to the altar by President von Kalb. In September the President's brother arrived on a visit, Heinrich von Kalb, who had served in the American war along with the French troops, as an officer of the regiment Royal Deux Ponts, and whom peace had now brought home. The President welcomed him with cordial delight. By the death of Fritz von Ostheim, the family possessions, consisting of the properties of Waltershausen, Trabelsdorf, Marfeld, and Dankenfeld, were in an unsafe position. The question had arisen as to whether the inheritance were freehold or feudal, and this point could only be decided by a lawsuit (and by bribery) before the Imperial Chamber. For this purpose, as well as to supply his own pressing necessities, the President required very large sums, and he had long considered that the only mode of effecting this object was a marriage between his brother and Charlotte, in which case the power devolved on him of administering to the freehold estate, according to his own will and pleasure. He soon saw, however, that Charlotte, as well as his own relation, Siegmund von Seckendorf, a favourite Kammerherr of Karl August's, at Weimar, opposed his plans in every way; this made him perfectly furious, and he talked so much about his incessant labours, the complicated nature of the affairs, and the imminent dangers to which the property was exposed, placing everything in so alarming a point of view, that Charlotte, isolated, powerless, and depressed by her recent sorrows, at last, in helpless resignation, agreed to his project. Heinrich von Kalb, however, was universally considered a man of honour, and bore the reputation of a brave officer. According to Schiller's testimony he was an excellent, kind, and good-hearted man. 'My marriage,' says Charlotte, 'was not more hazardous than any other, intended to secure, according to the opinion of the world, a brilliant outward existence.' That this union was to be concluded without mutual love, or any worldly advantages on her part, she esteemed its brightest side. A few weeks afterwards they were married. Heinrich von Kalb, whose leave was drawing to an end, was anxious to obtain a situation at the Zweibrücken Court, where he was in considerable favour; and after a dull, solitary winter in Baireuth, passed in reading French memoirs and Hume's 'History of England,' he set off from Waltershausen, with his young bride, on the 5th of May, 1784. In Frankfurt, they staid with a friend of Charlotte's, a Herr von Stuhl, who received them most hospitably. The latter with sorrow perceived that Charlotte no longer possessed the frank, candid manner which had formerly distinguished her; and when he took her to the garden to see his auriculas, and in a confidential moment made this observation to her, she answered: 'I feel myself without a home. I cannot make myself understood. No hope brightens my path; no sympathy attracts me.' And yet she delighted 'in the bright rows of auriculas, in their velvet dust, and in the soft light and delicate fragrance of their graceful circles.' A sweet hope was now breathed into her soul, the fulfilment of which was not far distant. The married couple went by Darmstadt to Mannheim, where they arrived on the evening of the 8th of May. Reinwald and Frau von Wolzogen had given Charlotte a parcel to take to Schiller. She sent it to him; and on the following day he came himself. With his appearance there began for her an entirely new life. In the remembrance of that meeting, which she has commemorated in her Silylline style, there still vibrates an echo of that hour. 'In the bloom of youth,' she writes, 'he displayed the rich variety of his demeanour. His eye bright with youthful spirit; his demeanour dignified and thoughtful; quickly affected by unexpected sympathy. On the same evening, 'Cabal and Love' was performed. After

Schiller had conversed for some hours with his new acquaintances, the distressing thought suddenly occurred to him, that the name of Kalb, which his agreeable new friends bore, was to be represented on the stage under a very different aspect: so he hurried to the theatre, and entreated the actor not to pronounce the name. He then quickly returned to his friends, much relieved. 'He came in,' says Charlotte further, 'in excellent spirits; a kind welcome was contained in every glance.' Cordial confidence and intimate mutual sympathy were speedily established on both sides. The words he poured forth, without study or reflection, sounded to Charlotte like the speech of a Seer. 'In conversation, quick, vehement impulses were succeeded by almost feminine gentleness. Every glance showed the inspiration of lofty thought.' Imbued with the most susceptible feeling for everything fair on earth and sublime in heaven, and yet fatally severed from every joy, as Charlotte was,—prone, therefore, to be raised to glad enthusiasm by the lightning ray of one sympathetic thought,—was not Schiller to her the poet of all that was noble, whose whole course through life had displayed Will and Power,—only the more elevated and masculine reflex of herself? With eager thirst she drank in the stream of light poured forth on her darkened spirit."

We fancy the above passages may give the reader some idea of what there is throughout this book which we do not like. Those to whom such sentimentalities appeal (they have obviously sunk deep into the heart of Herr Palleske's translator) will find a feast abundant enough for many days. It is only when the biographer comes into the presence of Death that his narration grows simple and grave. The last pages of the book in some degree redeem the tinselled paragraphs which make up its larger portions. For such persons as desire to see assembled in one book the quintessence of the anecdotes, facts, thoughts, and criticisms on a rich subject, which are to be found in the Memoirs, published correspondences, and periodicals of modern German literature, the *Life of Schiller* has yet to be written. Herr Palleske will not displace Mr. Carlyle.—The latter has produced a work of art:—the former has thought as much of Herr Palleske as of Schiller.

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. By William Paley. With Annotations by Archbishop Whately. (Parker & Son.)

We do not propose to review this work—that is to say, Dr. Whately's annotations—in the theological sense. Yet, while we refrain from touching on dogma or doctrine, we cannot help feeling that the day is coming when a literary journal may—perhaps must—take some conspicuous part in contests which once were technically out of its province. Old barriers are giving way; religion is becoming a part of literature and a part of science: as such we cannot abstain from occasional allusion. The foundations of the best hope of mankind are discussed among those who were *set apart*, as the phrase once was, with a freedom which shows that they will not be set apart much longer. The clergy are becoming literary combatants. The Rationalist movement is stirring the old colleges at Oxford; and though the Creeds and the Articles are as much received as ever, there is such a struggle to know what they mean, and in what sense they are to be explained, as never took place before. We mean that it is no longer an appeal to authority, not even to the authority of the New Testament. Psychology and metaphysics and physics are now the battle-grounds: the sworn subscribers to dogmatic systems are fighting *a priori* questions: and human reason, once the great weapon of the infidel against the churchman, is now the churchman's weapon against his fellow and

against his enemy. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed nothing like so much latitude as the combatant theologians give and take. And nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which the old causes of contention have changed places. The rag-and-tallow question, as we presume to call it, rages in a parish church in London, where it collects irritated mobs: while Oxford is listening to Mr. Mansel attacking the Rationalists by metaphysical argument; or reading Mr. Maurice's attack on Mr. Mansel's metaphysics from the spiritual side of the question.

All this is good—the disturbance in the parish church, and its miserable cause, excepted—for it means thought, and thought means progress. Every one of these storms, in this country, settles down into religion. The only difference it makes is, that the winds reach the low grounds and dissipate noxious vapours: so that when the gale is over, it is found that some point or other, which really has nothing to do in the matter, can be held by each in his own way, without mutual charges of heresy or worse. Charity is the daughter of contention; at least it has always been so in England: we mean the surviving daughter; there are others who die. The sword is first brought upon earth; and then peace.

Dr. Whately, as is his wont, has made a readable book more readable; we do not intend to explain how or why, for we mean to devote all the space we can afford to exposure of an error which he has made in the merest elements of reasoning on probability.

Hume is the opponent against whom Paley matched himself: Whately is Paley's latest editor. Such an error as we shall expose, committed by such an editor, would virtually leave Hume master of the field, if others did not step in to the rescue.

We shall put before the reader three paragraphs,—from Hume, from Paley, and from Whately:—

Hume.—"No testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavours to establish: and even in that case there is a mutual destruction of arguments; and the superior only gives us an assurance suitable to that degree of force which remains after deducting the inferior."

Paley.—"Mr. Hume states the case of miracles to be a contest of opposite improbabilities, that is to say, a question whether it be more improbable that the miracle should be true, or the testimony false; and this I think a fair account of the controversy."

Whately.—"It is worth remarking by the way, that Hume has, in treating of evidence, fallen into a blunder which most school-boys would detect. He lays it down as a principle that any witnesses, or other evidences, on one side of a question, are counterbalanced and neutralized by an equal number (supposing them individually of equal weight) on the opposite side; and that the numerical excess on the one side is the measure of the probability. Thus, if there are ten witnesses on the one side, and fifteen on the other, ten of them are neutralized by the opposite ten; and the surplus of five gives the amount of the probability. A mere tyro in arithmetic could have taught him that the measure of the probability is the *proportion*,—the ratio of the two numbers to each other. But by his rule, if there be two witnesses on the one side, and four on the opposite, and in another case, ninety-eight on the one side, and a hundred on the other, these two cases would be alike; since in each there is an excess of two on the one side: i. e., that one to two is the same thing as forty-nine to fifty!"

First, we presume our reader to know that all the objections which are made to the numerical appreciation of testimony run against the difficulty of getting measures of the proba-

bility of this or that testimony on which to rely; not against the method of combining them which reasoning affords. All who are fit to form an opinion know that the calculation of the chances of testimony is as good as the calculation of the chances of the honours at whist, so far as method is concerned; but that the great difference is that we do know all the cards in the pack at whist, and we do not know all the cards in the pack at testimony.

Next, we premise that we do not admit Hume's account of the matter, nor do we think Paley should have called his principle a fair account of the controversy. But as Dr. Whately accuses Hume of a wrong use of his own principle, we have no present concern with whether that principle be right or wrong, but only with whether Hume used it rightly or wrongly.

We believe with Dr. Whately that any schoolboy or tyro in arithmetic would have corrected Hume just as he has done. But we happen to know that all the mathematical writers bring out Hume's assertion from their formulæ, and that the apparent paradox to which Dr. Whately puts a note of exclamation is the common, every-day, consequence of these formulæ. Every tyro in the theory of chances has noticed it, wondered at it, and verified it as a true result of principles. We feel assured that Dr. Whately did not know that he was running full tilt against De Moivre, Laplace, Poisson, and others: he would certainly have paid more respect to such authorities, had he known what he was doing, than to set the schoolboy and the tyro against them.

We shall now try if we cannot give our reader some idea of the truth of the principle that witnesses of equal weight, on opposite sides of a simple question of yes or no—for this is Hume's question—counterbalance each other, neutralize each other, and pair off. The witnesses are supposed really independent: if Hume had introduced the element of collusion, he and Paley and Dr. Whately would all have been at sea together, unless they had given a very different account of data, and presumed a very different sort of formula. When we say that it is, say 3 to 2, that a witness will be correct in an assertion he is going to make, we mean that we are satisfied that in the long run he will, out of every five times, lead us right three times and mislead us twice. So that in 50,000 experiences, we look to be guided rightly by him about 30,000 times, and wrongly about 20,000 times. Now when two witnesses, say of 3 to 2 and 5 to 4 in their favour, make all manner of attempts upon our belief, without reference to whether they are giving evidence to the same things or different things, we mean that, putting together the four products,

3×5 or 15 , 3×4 or 12 , 2×5 or 10 , 2×4 or 8 ,
45 in all,—we shall in the long run find that for every 45 times in which each has come with his assertion, about the same things or different ones as the case may be, we shall find—
15 times in which both have been right,
12 times in which the first has been right and the second wrong,
10 times in which the first has been wrong and the second right,
8 times in which both have been wrong.

Now, in the cases in which both are asserting about the same thing, we have nothing to do with the second and third products, for they are then either both right or both wrong, and cannot be one right and the other wrong. Our problem requires the selection of the cases in which they are asserting about the same thing. Now, as we have no reason to suppose that the cases in which their assertion refers to one thing are distributed, as to both right and both

wrong, in any different proportion from that of all the cases of the kind, we infer that in the long run, out of 23 cases of assertion about a common object, 15 will see them both right and 8 both wrong. Accordingly, the two witnesses "3 to 2" and "5 to 4," naming them after their characters, are as good as one witness, "15 to 8" or " 3×5 to 2×4 ."

In like manner, if they contradict each other, so that they must be one right and one wrong, the same reasoning shows that they are jointly worth one witness of "12 to 10" in favour of the side which "3 to 2" supports. That is, when "5 to 4" contradicts, he enters as if he were "4 to 5" in favour of the contradicted assertion.

The gentleman of no authority either way is "1 to 1," who misleads just as often as he leads right. He may depose, or he may hold his tongue: it makes no difference.

By this rule, two equal witnesses pair off: "5 to 2" and "5 to 2," asserting opposite conclusions, are equivalent to "10 to 10," who is but "1 to 1" under another name. And in the same way, any number of witnesses are counterbalanced and neutralized by as many on the other side, severally of equal goodness: leaving the result to be settled by those who remain.

We willingly concede that Dr. Whately's difficulty exists. Is it really true that four against two is the same preponderance as a hundred against ninety-eight, all being of equal weight? Yes, we answer, undoubtedly, if all the witnesses be really independent. But witnesses are never independent. They have conferred with one another, they have had common sources, and this on some points and not on others. Now the common sense of mankind has always had a wonderful knack of feeling out the true consequences of distinction in questions of probability, we mean the consequences of that distinction of which the mathematical theory was afterwards to detect the consequences.

The case of multiplied evidences is as follows. We know that men are subject to every kind of bias; and we know that the difficulty is, not to find out what we shall do with the witnesses when we have correctly appreciated them, but how to make the appreciation. One good witness is quite enough, when we know who he is: we do not want two, when we have the one who can be depended upon. It is very easy to count the chickens and to count the ducklings: but which are chickens and which are ducklings, *hic labor, hoc opus est*. Now the mind has good reason to believe that in a plain question the bulk of the trustworthy evidence is on one side. We cannot examine our witnesses antecedently to testimony. In historical questions, we have usually nothing but the case by which to try the witnesses, and nothing but the witnesses by which to try the case. To give a little idea of one of the ways in which the mind may try Dr. Whately's 2 to 4 and 98 to 100, we proceed as follows. Out of the six witnesses in the first case, suppose that two are of that high character which would compel us to trust them: but which they are we do not know. It is more likely they will both be among the four than both among the two: how much more likely? Six to one. Now suppose 50 of the 198 witnesses in the second case to be the strong ones: what is the probability that an immense majority of them will be on one side or the other? It is not worth calculating, but it is very slight. This comes much nearer the state of the mind's action upon the two cases than Hume's and Paley's tacit hypothesis about witnesses of the same character, to be compounded as of known character, and of equal character.

The results of mathematical treatment are excellent expositions of the action of the human mind upon probabilities, provided always that the right problem be taken for comparison. The problems of the mathematician agree with those which the general reason has solved, it knows not how, each to each, as Euclid says: and many a confusion has arisen by attempting to fit a round conclusion, drawn from common sense, into a three-cornered problem from the mathematical books.

The Wild-Fowler: a Treatise on Ancient and Modern Wild-Fowling, Historical and Practical. By Henry Coleman Folkard. (Piper & Co.)

FOUR hundred large octavo pages on the business, *mestier*, or mystery of wild-fowling would seem to exhaust the subject. But that subject is widely comprehensive, and much as Mr. Folkard has read or experienced, and nearly as his handsome volume approaches to a sort of encyclopedia with respect to this pursuit and its history, he has not wearied his readers by using-up his theme,—but, after affording them a vast amount of information, leaves them with a healthy appetite for more.

One great merit of this carefully-executed work is in its conciseness. In a single page the author frequently contrives to convey as much intelligent and intelligible matter as more diffuse writers painfully include in a chapter. In short, he has happily solved the query of Aristophanes, who says—

One question answer in the fewest words.

What sort of life is it amongst the birds?

—And as far as wild-fowl are concerned, the comic Athenian himself could not but be content with the brevity and yet the fullness.

The volume, indeed, is a large one,—but it is divided into seventy-four chapters, giving an average of about half-a-dozen pages to each subject or branch of a subject. To sportsmen who delight in decoys and flight-ponds, and prefer night-watching to downy sleep, and are skilled in the language of the birds that frequent fen and brake and marsh and rushy lake,—who are patient under difficulties, and who, in prospect of their wet sport, are enthusiastic enough to exclaim with the Irish bard, "Flannel be hanged, and the ague for ever,"—a book of instruction like the one before us is indispensable, while its amusing details will render it as acceptable to the general reader.

As a sample of the method by which Mr. Folkard illustrates Ancient Fowling, here is a good picture of the Egyptian country gentleman and his assistants. The manner of their sport is not unknown at this day in Ireland, and the fashion of it is very properly recommended to those noblemen and gentlemen whose affections have been warmly set upon "Aunt Sally":—

"The 'throw-stick' was a flat-shaped missile, made of hardened heavy wood, of from fifteen to twenty-four inches in length by one-and-a-half in breadth, and about half-an-inch in thickness, the outer edge being thin and rather sharp. The upper end of the stick was slightly curved, the whole being similar in form to the boomerang of the New Hollander. * * The fowler was accompanied on excursions of this kind by two or more attendants; some of whom were children, and all had certain duties to perform, being placed in relative positions in the fowler's boat. The water-fowl were either approached under ambuscade of rushes or papyrus, or the fowler and his assistants placed themselves in concealed positions, and, by aid of decoy-birds, enticed the fowl to advance. The duty of the youngest or smallest occupant of the boat, appears to have been that of attending the decoy-bird, which in every representative of the scene of the

kind, stands on the prow of the boat; the fowler also holds one or more live decoy-fowl in his left hand; and, it would seem, that the object of such proceeding was to entice the wild-birds to fly near the captives, that the fowler might have the more favourable opportunity of discharging his missiles, and with greater certainty of success. These decoy-birds were held up by the fowler above the level of the reeds or other ambuscades; and from the fluttering position of their wings, it seems reasonable to suppose that, at certain junctures, the fowler, by squeezing their legs, or some other manoeuvre, caused them to call out, and so attract the notice of those the immediate objects of his diversion. On the wild-fowl rising suddenly from the water, or approaching in their flight within range, the fowler threw his missile with such force and precision as to break the neck of the bird aimed at. And it would appear that an expert fowler was able to discharge three or more of these missiles, one after another, in rapid succession, and with unerring effect. To assist him in his dexterous performances, it was the duty of one of his attendants to hand him other 'throw-sticks' in instantaneous succession, as he discharged them at the birds."

We have alluded to the language of these fowl; that it has a use and a significance is well known to the St. Kilda fowlers, who particularly attend to the words dropped by the Solan goose when in pursuit of that bird:—

"The fowler regulates his movements accordingly, creeping stealthily over the rocks, and gradually drawing nearer towards them, whilst no alarm note is given. And it would appear, that the success of the fowler depends very much upon his familiarity with their notes. When free from all suspicion, and unconscious of danger, the note of the solan goose is 'Grog! grog!' and so long as the fowler hears no other note, he is assured the birds are not suspecting him; but if he hears their watch-word—'Birr! birr!'—he instantly desists, and remains as quiet and motionless as possible; because he knows it is the warning-note of the sentinel, which, in that one sound, informs all its companions of the suspected approach of an enemy. Generally after lying still a few minutes, the words of assurance, 'Grog! grog!' are repeated; and then the fowler resumes his movements."

What the gannet does for itself, the heron does for bird-dom generally when it is in danger:—

"They are also great enemies to the decoyer; and sometimes when he has just commenced his artifices upon a paddling of wild ducks, some suspicious heron, which may be near the pipe of the decoy, often causes every bird to leave the water by stretching its long neck and giving a sonorous warning—'frank!' as it rises from the water's edge, spreading its huge wings, and alarming every bird within the pond. And it is the same whether pursuing the sport of wild fowl catching at the decoy, or shooting on the open waters and oozes with punt and gun; whenever the warning note of the heron is heard, up go the heads of all the wild-fowl near about him, and they are thus made acquainted of the enemy's approach. The lives of many hundreds of wild-fowl have been saved by this keen detective of the waters. When standing erect, with his long legs, long neck, and tapering body, the heron can see the approach of the enemy at a considerable distance; and when wild-fowl are feeding near this bird, they always appear to rely on it for a signal in case of danger. The curlew also frequently enacts a similar part when feeding with other birds."

We are rejoiced to hear that though the heronries in England are few the herons are still numerous; living in solitude, but having their favourite places of resort, and looking on their solitary grandeur like birds whose plumes were once emblems of royalty, whose bodies were once sacred to the oaths of chivalry, and the slaying of which was once the pastime of the fairest and the noblest maidens in creation. It amounts almost to a shame that the statutes which once protected this royal bird were swept

away by the Game Act of that "royal imp of fame," George the Fourth. Nevertheless, the heron survives, and we have frequently seen him by many a northern river, as he is here picturesquely described on the Orwell, the Deben, and the Stour:—

"There is something peculiarly majestic and interesting in the heron; and it is extremely amusing to watch its lonely habits, as it stands sometimes, an hour at a time, in apparently motionless position at the brink of the water, whilst the tide continually washes its silvery feet; and unsuspecting little fish and eels swim boldly beneath the shadow of its graceful form, when they are instantly detected by the keen eyes of the bird, which strikes with piercing and unerring dart at the intruders, rarely, if ever, failing to secure the slippery prize. It is the habit of the heron to place itself at the extreme point of some promontory washed by every tide, and there to stand, sometimes until the water fairly reaches its feathers, when it either retreats a few steps, or flies, or marches to some other spot. But the water must be clear, or it is no place for the heron. And this is one of the circumstances which has induced some persons to imagine there are but few herons in this country at the present day. Wherever the water has become constantly cloudy, so that the heron is unable to see its prey through the liquid element, it leaves that locality, and seeks one better adapted to the manner of obtaining its food. Neither does the heron like rocky coasts or hard soil, because of the risk it incurs of injury or pain to its bill on striking it against hard substances, at eels and other fish which may be near the bottom: it rather prefers muddy flats and the oozy beds of tidal rivers, in some of which, on the eastern coast, and more especially the rivers Stour, Orwell, and Deben, these birds are, to this day, abundantly numerous."

It is not without satisfaction that we find evidences in newly-published works of the uses made of the old manuscripts recently printed under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls. In this chapter on the heron, Mr. Folkard quotes the 'Liber Albus,' to show that in the time of Edward the First, the cost of a heron was about sixteenpence, and of an egret or dwarf heron, eightpence, "which are among the very highest assessed prices of water-fowl in those days." In these days, a heron's plume is of manifold greater value. We remember the beauty of that worn by the late Duke of Northumberland when he carried the Garter to Charles the Tenth of France. Its estimated value was reckoned by hundreds of pounds—though we forget how many; but its costliness was derived from its peculiar hue and lustre.

The Puritans; or, the Church, Court, and Parliament of England, during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. By Samuel Hopkins. 3 vols. (Boston, Gould & Lincoln; London, Trübner & Co.)

CAN there be in one generation of men two G. P. R. James's? Is this book a parody by the humourist of 'The Biglow Papers'? Or is it by the author of 'The King's Highway'? Moore became Little—Thackeray has been Titmarsh. Has James become Hopkins? Mr. James has been in the States. He has a weakness for historical composition. He has done a work on the Huguenot. He may have been tempted by an evil genius to try his bold Roman hand on the Puritan; and if tempted to commit this sin against truth and taste is not unlikely to have fallen into it. We do not say that Mr. James has written this burly, picturesque, and funny book; but the internal evidence of style, costume, and construction is dead against him. On the other side is "the mild misleading of a title-page." The wine is labelled Sherry, but the taste is Cape.

Suppose a young and guileless reader, opening

a new book for the first time, should find that it begins in a sylvan district, close to a noble manor, on one of the last days of summer, in a year of the sixteenth century, with a party of mounted gentlemen issuing from a wood, gentlemen in golden spurs, and steeds in scarlet housings, in front of them two conspicuous persons, one of whom opens the play with a "Marry! my Lord Duke," and so trot and talk at very great length: will he not have the right—any claim advanced on the title-page notwithstanding—to exclaim, Hurra, the old, old story—bravo James! Will it make any difference in this reader's sight if the volume should put out a grave pretence of being historical, and should be signed on title and preface with the name of Samuel Hopkins? This is a question. That the world may have before it some means of judging how far it is likely to be Mr. James who is annexing the name of Hopkins, or Mr. Hopkins who is annexing the style of James, we print the opening column as it stands:—

"Upon the manor of Hampton Court, about fifteen miles from London, the Lord Cardinal Wolsey, when in his prime of pride and power, erected a magnificent palace, designing it for his retreat from the cares of state. But in 1526, to forestall detraction and disarm envy, he presented it to his royal master, Henry the Eighth. Beyond the artistic grounds which immediately surrounded the mansion lay an extensive park, pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, glade and forest, and revealing, at many points, the bright surface of the Thames, which just there makes a large and graceful curve southward. On one of the last days of August, 1549, while yet the fog lay upon the river below, and the turf was brilliant with dew, a party of mounted gentlemen issued from the wood upon a rising ground which commanded some of the best points of this rural landscape. They were evidently of knightly rank, for there were golden spurs there; while embroidered housings, rich mantles, and glittering jewels bespoke them of the royal household. The most conspicuous were two persons in whose rear the others rode, as if in respectful attendance, and with whose conversation we introduce our narrative. The one was a man in middle life, muscular, erect, and well proportioned; his complexion bronzed by exposure; his features somewhat stern in repose, but lively and pleasing when roused by conversation; whose whole port, as well as the ease with which he controlled his steed, would have led even a careless observer to suppose him not only a gallant courtier, but a war-worn soldier. The other was a youth of less than twelve years; his body and limbs, though slender, remarkable for their symmetry, and indicating agility rather than strength; his countenance beaming with intelligence; his eyes lustrous, lively, and commanding, though not imperious in their expression; and his whole face denoting a spirit too ardent, too aspiring, too full of restless loving-kindness for the body in which it dwelt. Upon his spirited jennet—a creature of the Andalusian breed—his person was displayed to great advantage; and the morning air and brisk exercise had given a glow to his usually pallid cheek, which perfected his youthful beauty. Pointing, as they emerged from the cover of the wood, to the noble palace but a short distance below, he uttered an exclamation of gladness, and added: 'Marry! my lord Duke, this hath been a dashing ride, and hath whetted our appetite to a marvel. An we find not stout trencher-fare awaiting us, we'll e'en remember it against you when we quit our leading-strings.'—'Prithee, my gracious liege!' replied the other raising his plumed cap, 'hold me not answerable for trencher-furnishings.'—'For everything within our realms; for a bishop's mitre to the peeling of an onion.'—'I cry you mercy!' exclaimed the cavalier; 'Your Highness would not have me a scullion.'—'So much for being Lord Protector,' gayly responded the youth. 'The burden with the honour, uncle mine. An you rouse our stomach in such a fashion of a morning, why not answer for our feeding? In some places our private journal shall

read, "My Lord Somerset hath credit for such a thing"; that will be when he behaveth well. And anon, perchance, "My Lord Somerset my debtor for such a thing"; that will be when he doth not something he ought, or doth something naughty. Then,—and with a look half serious, half boyish, he pointed his gloved finger at the Duke,— "when we can count eighteen years of life, we shall know how weighth my lord in the balance. The Lord Protector should take heed to his ways." Playfully as this was spoken, the fresh colour excited by the morning's ride faded upon Somerset's cheek, and his eye for an instant fell; a change which the young King Edward noticed, but instantly forgot, until not many weeks afterwards it recurred to his mind, and was understood."

There are passages in this droll book more curious than this opening scene; but none, perhaps, that exhibit in so brief a space the well-known peculiarities and felicities of Mr. James's openings. If the Author of 'The King's Highway' be not its author he ought to have been; and loose as may be the principle of copyright in this country, we do not see how any Vice Chancellor could refuse to pronounce for Mr. James's copyright in such a paragraph.

The whole book, we grieve to say, is written in the same form and spirit. It shows reading and ability: reading to a false end, ability thrown away. The story jolts on in conversations which never occurred, and with accessories which belong to the property-room of a literary artist, not to the sober scenes of Puritan history. Of all the serious books from America this attempt to delineate the contemporaries of Field and Cartwright is the greatest mistake.

The History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from its Institution in 1804 to the Close of the Jubilee in 1854. By the Rev. George Browne. (Bagster & Sons.)

At the close of the last century Wales was in a frightful state of ignorance and spiritual destitution. Frequently not more than ten people who could read were to be found in a whole parish; and the only Bible to be met with in a district was one subscribed for by a number of families, which went from hand to hand among the hill people, and remained at each house for a fixed term, when it was read aloud on certain evenings by those of the fortunate few as could decipher it. Mrs. Beavan had left ten thousand pounds for the establishment and maintenance of "circulating schools"; but since 1783 the legacy had been allowed to fall into abeyance, owing to legal difficulties, and there seemed no chance for the Welsh peasant on this side. The Christian Knowledge Society, too, founded in 1698, certainly did what it could, and distributed a few Bibles here and there among the people; still the spiritual and moral darkness was very great, and called for immediate aid. Deeply impressed by the urgent nature of their great needs, the Rev. Thomas Charles, "the Apostolic Charles of Bala," as he was called, a man thoroughly imbued with the missionary and Wesleyan spirit, bethought him of establishing a Bible Society, similar in principle to the Religious Tract Society already working; and, after taking counsel with certain practical men, the scheme was adopted, and on the 7th of March, 1804, the British and Foreign Bible Society was definitely founded. On that day it held its first meeting at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, when 300 persons attended, and 7000 were subscribed. Fifty years after, namely in 1854, the Jubilee was held in the same place; when it was announced that 222,000 were subscribed for the current year, and that the Society numbered members and adherents all over the globe. This is the result of the Rev. Thomas Charles's perception that the

Welsh peasant needed instruction and the Bible.

Now this is something to have done. Here is an idea, a purpose, an object, conceived and executed with unswerving faith and untiring diligence. Apart from the cant inseparable from such an undertaking, the work done has been of infinite service to the world; if not of such extensive and universal benefit as the somewhat rose-coloured Reports would have us believe. To India, China, the Polynesian Islands, Australia, and America, throughout all Europe, and to Africa, in short, to every quarter of the earth, and wherever a white man has gone before, the Society has sent out its ardent Missionaries and its boxes of Bibles; believing, with naive simplicity, that the whole civilization and redemption of men consists in their reading the Book in their own tongue, and keeping out the Roman Catholics from making converts among them. We wish that we could as readily accept this easy solution of the thousand difficulties besetting the civilizing of savages and the fraternization of national enemies! A vast deal too much account is made of these foreign missionaries; a vast deal too much laudation is spent upon their bravery and their zeal, their devotedness, and all the rest of it. For our own part we think they are to be envied more than most men. Take the European missionary, for example. He is sent on no very difficult or dangerous errand into some of the finest scenery and the most interesting old towns in the world; his expenses are paid, his duties are light and of the pleasantest kind—namely, such as bring him into close and personal intercourse with a foreign race. He does what an artist would account himself thrice lucky to be allowed to do on the same terms; he sees life under a new aspect, stores his mind with all imaginable beauty and delight, wanders at will among the hills or the vales, the crowded streets or the lonely lanes; and provided he can sell his Bibles at prime cost, has not a care on hand or a duty unfulfilled. Yet to hear these missionaries spoken of, one would imagine that foreign travel had never come to be regarded as a privilege or a pleasure, or that delicate ladies had not been able to accomplish in safety and alone the same journeys for which a missionary-man is accounted brave even to heroism for attempting. We do not believe that George Borrow ever felt he was an object fit for this kind of half-pitying admiration when he was encamping with the gipsies in Spain, or dealing out Bibles to dark-eyed doñas lazily chatting by the spring. And even for the men who go to more distant and more savage places, we ourselves have more envy than anything else. Gordon Cumming and Jules Gérard have shown us what men can do and dare for the mere love of sport and adventure; Catlin was an instance of the charm felt by some in the study of savage life; and are we to suppose that, of all those square-headed Saxons who go abroad with cargoes of Bibles, there are none who love an adventurous life for its own sake; none who, were they not missionaries, would yet be travellers? We wish the Reports of the Bible Society were weeded from all their present hysterical whine over the "devoted self-denying brethren" who, nine times out of ten, are volunteers for an office which exactly suits them, and get what very few professional men ever attain—the realization of a favourite idea. It is not manly, to say the least of it; were we inclined to be severe, we would say that it was not true.

The Bible Society has not had many troubles to encounter, but once it came near to shipwreck and dissolution on a question of orthodoxy and the Apocrypha. The Apocryphal

books have always been much venerated by the Romish Church, which, at the Council of Trent, declared them "sacred and canonical," and "to be received and revered with the same sentiments of piety and respect" as the other Scriptures. Our own orthodox Episcopal Church also received and venerated these books; but the Scotch Kirk, and almost all denominations of Dissenters, have set their faces dead against them. We ourselves heard a leading dissenting preacher of the day, not long ago, stigmatize them in his sermon as "damnable." When the Bible Society was formed, it omitted the Apocrypha from its issues: as Mr. Browne says emphatically, and in italics, "*No edition of the English Scriptures, adopted and issued by the Bible Society, has ever contained the Apocrypha.*" This omission did no harm at home, but when the attention of the Protestants abroad was called to the fact, a storm arose which had well-nigh ruined all. At first the Society allowed the foreign communities to judge for themselves, and to have their Bibles with the Apocryphal books intermingled with the rest, as in the Roman Catholic version; or relegated to a separate division, as in the Lutheran; but afterwards they limited their grants to the exclusive circulation of Bibles without the Apocrypha, on the plea that they had pledged themselves to circulate only the Holy Scriptures, and that these books were not rightfully of the Scriptures at all. The controversy ended in the secession of the Scottish members, who formed themselves into a separate society, with the Apocrypha; in the ventilation of some unpleasant and not undeserved scandal concerning the mal-administration of the funds; and the introduction of a more business-like and satisfactory mode of explaining to the public how the money it had subscribed was spent and employed. The Apocrypha controversy had no sooner died away than another dark cloud in the horizon betokened a storm, even more severe than the last. As the Bible Society started with the aim and intention of being catholic and universally liberal, it had admitted all sorts and shades of opinion to equal membership and brotherly union. Among others, the Socinians had their place both at the meetings and in the Committee-room, and were regarded at the first without fear and without prejudice. This toleration was too much for some of the "weaker brethren," who, getting up a kind of spiritual panic, "proposed, in order to exclude these parties, to make some recognition of the doctrines of the Trinity indispensable for the purposes of membership." A great number of auxiliaries adopted this resolution, and on its rejection by the parent society, broke themselves off into independent communities; and when the "Trinitarian Bible Society" was formed, it drafted off several of the best friends and warmest supporters from the original nucleus, and for a while both crippled its powers and diverted its resources. Time, however, reinstated all things, and, save a few domestic and unimportant contrarieties, the Society since then has prospered and flourished, and stands now in the foremost rank of respectability and public esteem.

In the Great Exhibition of 1851 there were 170 versions of the Bible, representing 130 languages. All these had been translated, and thousands of copies distributed among the various peoples to whom they were addressed by the efforts and exertions of the Bible Society. To be sure scholars have found woeful faults with some of these versions, and questioned the accuracy of more than one important rendering. But, of course, parents stand by their offspring; for every attack sprang up a defence,

and every blunder was satisfactorily proved to be the most accurate form and mode to be had. One of the greatest lingual difficulties yet experienced was, in the Chinese versions, what were the best words to be employed for the translation of Elohim and Theos? Some proposed "Shin"; others, "Shangti." Dr. Morrison was one of the Shin party; his son went over to the Shangti faction; and the controversy bid fair to be as animated, if not quite so bitter, as the celebrated feud between Homousin and Homoiousin. Indeed, so important did men hold this particular word to be, that when 250*l.* were offered by the Bible Society to the Church Missionary Society, "on the application of some of its missionaries in China, who proposed to employ the native terms 'Shin' and 'Ling' for 'God' and 'Spirit,' the offer was rejected. Subsequently, the Americans decided on the adoption of "Shin," to express all that Elohim and Theos express in the original; with "Ta-ho" for the more sacred name of Jehovah. The London Missionary Society has chosen "Shangti," and there the matter rests. In the mean time the facilities for printing the Bible in China have so much increased that Dr. Gutzlaff was able to publish the whole of the New Testament at the cost of 3*d.* or 4*d.*, when the estimated cost of each printed copy of the imperfect manuscript in the British Museum was two guineas.

The Bible Society would be catholic, and indeed is so, in all concerning Dissenters and their doctrines. But it cannot fraternize with Romanists. Of these it speaks with a contemptuous kind of pity, not always quite so charitable as that accorded to the unbaptized heathen. It looks on the Romanists as little better than the heathen, and speaks of the converts made among them as of "converts to Christianity." At Tahiti, the leaven of rivalry breaks out very forcibly in one of Mr. Pritchard's letters:—"We were exceedingly sorry," he says, "that so long a time elapsed before they (the Bibles) reached us. We were desirous of getting them into the hands of the natives before the Roman Catholic priests settled among them, feeling persuaded that nothing would so well fortify their minds against the errors of Popery as Scripture truth. French frigates have forced on the poor, defenceless natives rum and Romanism at the mouth of the cannon." Are rum and Romanism in Tahiti so very much worse than whiskey and Wesleyanism in the backwoods among the Red Indians, that we, of all men, should find the alliteration specially damning? It seems to us that the reverend missionary under notice might study the parable of the mote and the beam with some success. Speaking, too, of the reception of a Spanish Bible by some Spanish prisoners in 1808, this remarkable expression is used:—"Nearly a thousand poor Spanish prisoners sitting round their prison-walls, reading the Word of God with an apparent eagerness that would put many professing Christians to the blush." The feat of sitting round a prison-wall would be somewhat difficult, unless the prisoners sat in a circle on the outside; and we see no reason why a "poor Spanish prisoner" might not be as much and truly a "professing Christian" as any Bible Society man on earth. These are blemishes, perhaps, inherent in the subject—part of the necessary twang, without which no religious society seems able to hold its ground; but however excusable relatively, they are none the less pernicious absolutely, and to be avoided as carefully as possible by all large-minded and large-hearted men.

Since its commencement in 1804, the Bible Society has issued 27,938,631 copies of the

Scriptures, either as Old or New Testaments, whole or in parts. It has issued, directly and indirectly, 179 versions, of which 125 are translations never before printed; it has expended over four millions of money, rising from 600*l.* in the first year to 200,000*l.* in the fiftieth. Such a society as this must needs be recognized as a great fact and a great power—an instance of English energy and Protestant zeal, of which we may well be proud, and from which we may hope much good. Of late years it has become a trifle more "Church" in its tone, and delights to number bishops and dignitaries as its vice-presidents; Quakers, Wesleyans, and Socinians are its members; High Churchmen, who would not meet a Dissenter on the same platform to save their lives, give in their adhesion to the Bible Society, which thus stretches out its arms on all sides, and gathers to itself members of almost every sect extant.

Incidents in the Life of an Italian: Priest—Soldier—Refugee. By Luigi Bianchi. (Nisbet & Co.)

If there had been less of the tract and pamphlet in this book, and more of the autobiographer,—less of sentiment, and more of experience and its fruits,—it would have been much better worth reading than it is.

The author's career is soon told. A subject of the King of Naples, he was educated for the priesthood; on entering which he failed to find the solemn realities for which he had been taught to look. His liberality of feeling had room for expansion when Italy uttered her "cry of anguish," and stood up for liberty, in 1848. Signor Bianchi served with Garibaldi, when the latter drove back the French besiegers, again and again, from the walls of Rome. On the suppression of the Roman Republic he fled, wandered about in various countries, and, finally, driven from France, sought an asylum in England, and set up the modest home which he now enjoys at Edinburgh. In the latter city, he exercises the profession of teacher, and also instructs such Italians as are inclined to resort to him, in a knowledge of the crimes and errors of the governors who have hitherto held their minds and souls in their possession.

In most books of this class there is a tendency to prove too much; and the volume before us would hardly seem an exception, had not circumstances made us aware of the actual state of things in Italy, as detailed by Signor Bianchi. His tone is, perhaps, more exaggerated than his facts; but there are many parts of his book very soberly written, where the facts revealed are sufficiently serious and startling.

We make one extract, showing how the Roman potters temper the human clay destined to serve for ecclesiastical purposes:—

"As my parents destined me for the priesthood from the cradle, I was committed to the care of an uncle, a Roman parish priest, to be educated, from my tenderest years, according to the mould of the Church, and for no higher reason than the immutable decision of my family. Passing my first childhood under the care of one devoted to the duties of his calling, I was easily and pleasantly inured to all the employments and habits peculiar to clerical life; and these soon engaged and impressed my mind so deeply, that inclination and destiny for once coincided, and I entered with all my heart on the course chalked out for me. Indeed, it is found that the surest way of attaching a boy to clerical life is to place him in the house of a clergyman, where all he sees and hears tend to incite him to pursue the rich reward promised for a faithful fulfilment of his duties, in rapid and high advancement in the Church. Youths who reside with priests, especially

if relatives, are early initiated into the thousand little services these holy men may require of them, are conducted daily to assist in the ceremonies at different churches, and during the intervals of leisure find in the boys who meet in the sacristy congenial companions; so that the sacristy seems a second home, where similar habits and occupations afford constant subjects of lively talk. They are permitted to vary their life by little offices rendered to devotees, who delight in encouraging their good dispositions towards the Church. In the canonical houses sometimes many priests reside—often only one; but the hospitality exercised is unbounded, rich and well-served repasts being always ready, not only for the inmates of a priest's residence, but for any number of friends who may favour him with their company. The conversation, during dinner, turns almost exclusively on the merits of the dishes, or on past feasts at which the epicures have been present; but with still more exquisite relish they enlarge on great banquets offered them by dignitaries of the Church or wealthy parishioners,—and thus the children, who are always partakers of the priest's repasts, learn both to enjoy and highly to value good living. The other subjects introduced are the various ceremonies all take part in; and these are so handled as to impress the youthful hearers with the deepest reverence for benedictions and miracles—indeed all that priestly ordination enables the happy possessor to perform. In the evening, card-tables are set out, while a whole array of bottles of the most exquisite wines encourages the reverend men and their numerous guests in lively, nay, joyous discourse; and the fine flavour of the wine being freely discussed, affords another item of the instruction in the art of enjoying the good things bestowed by the Church,—that is, given to the aspirants by precept and example. The evenings, on days of festival especially, are always passed in the hospitable reception of friends by the priests; cards and all games are admitted as pastime—people come without invitation, and the time is often agreeably spent. To the boys all this is most inviting; while the easy, comfortable life of the priests, and their own habitual routine of duty not only render the prospect of entering the clerical profession desirable, but make it, as it were, a second nature to them. The very children in the sacristy steal in constantly to these houses to secure a share in the material good things and amusements abounding there, as is surely befitting the abodes of the well-endowed clergy."

This volume is not ill-timed, when Italy is struggling to show that she is worthy of the task of governing herself,—when colossal intrigues are a-foot to hold her in a slavery doubly galling,—because she had for a moment shaken off her chains,—and when "Rome," with honied words upon her lips, is making herself an accomplice of the assassins of Perugia, by showering honours on the leader in the massacre, and condemning to "public death" some of the honest hearts who resisted their assailants.

NEW NOVELS.

Mr. and Mrs. Asheton. By the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.' (Hurst & Blackett.)—If Mr. and Mrs. Asheton and their friends were people against whom there was any chance of jostling in actual life, misanthropy would be a virtue. Fortunately they are to be found only in the imaginary and altogether impossible world, which tenth-rate novelists love to depict, and are of such a shadowy feebleness that their folly scarcely rouses a moment's antagonism. They are the every-day inhabitants of that section of ideal life which romance-writers of the Rosa-Matilda school call "good society." An Italian nobleman, the Count di Ramiano, who falls in love with a charming young lady at first sight, makes her half-a-dozen offers in as many days, and on having his suit resolutely rejected passes rapidly through brain-fever into a lunatic asylum; Beatrice, a jealous beauty, who sows discord between loving hearts; a sprinkling of little children, of whom some are miracles of infantile virtue, and some prodigies of naughtiness; a kind-hearted but "terribly vulgar"

old lady who is "entirely ignorant of the laws of society"; and an equally amiable young lady of whose want of refinement and bad grammar the author makes "great fun,"—the drollery of which is heightened by the grammatical blunders of the author herself. Such are the principal characters who surround the hero and heroine of the tale. Mr. Ashton is a gentleman of ancient descent, vast estates, and of so exquisitely refined a mind that the mere sight of a group of fishermen or a moment's intercourse with a vulgar farmer will upset him for the day.—"The sight of human beings evidently destroyed to him the beauty of the landscape; and not even the picturesque forms of the fishermen, busy with their herring-cobles, found favour in his sight. 'So beautiful, so fair a world, yet so barbarous a race to inhabit it.' If he said not these words, his face expressed them all too plainly. Each fresh group of the last and greatest work of the Almighty but increased his disdain of them."—This sensitive and fastidious gentleman condescends to marry a lovely and intelligent girl (named Marion Flower), in whom are united superhuman goodness and every kind of mental and bodily grace; but after a brief trial of marriage he conceives a distaste for his young wife, is displeased with her for being a devoted mother to her children, unites with his polite family in depreciating her and speaking superciliously of her relations, and at length removes himself and his three children to Italy,—so that they may be reared under the refining influences of a Southern clime, and he may no longer be bored with the society of his child-wife, who is compelled to surrender her offspring to the care of her husband's favourite sister, Mrs. Trevor, an uneducated, overbearing, and vulgar woman. After an absence from England of some four or five years, Mr. Godfrey Ashton is convinced that his scheme for the education of his children is a bad one. He also wakes up to the conviction that his darling sister is a fool, and that he has acted unjustly to his wife. He therefore returns to his native country, freely forgives poor little Marion everything he has done to injure her, and sets up once more as a model of domestic respectability. With this touching reconciliation the story closes, but an impression is artfully created upon the reader's mind that Mr. and Mrs. Ashton are at the present time occupied with 'living happily all the rest of their days.' The lesson which the author would teach us is one that we trust, for the sake of England's matrons, may be generally taken to heart. Refined and morbidly fastidious husbands—if you take foreign trips and leave your wives at home, you'll live to repent it! This is the moral of the story. Possibly it is not a very good one; but it is better than the style in which the tale is told. We do not wish to be, like Mr. Ashton, over-fastidious, or to be too severe upon a lady-writer; but we must express a hope that in her next work the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids' will abstain from calling want of worldly wisdom "greenness," and from saying that people are "shut up" when they meet with a rebuff in conversation. Such slang, though it would appropriately garnish sentences uttered by a fast medical student, ill becomes the lips of beauty.

Helen Lester. By the Authors of 'Garestone Hall' (Saunders & Co.).—The double authorship of this tale might not be detected were it not announced on the title-page. The writers have evidently made their labour one of love. They have most assiduously and affectionately dwelt upon the tender fortunes of their heroine, who is prettily passed on from the nursery age to that of school, with its elegant and wholesome rigours, and afterwards to the modest altar, somewhere in a country paradise, where she is made the bride of the blameless Mr. Grey. Thus a tried and chequered life, though not chequered or tried enough to spoil a plump and good-natured girl, is crowned by an appropriate marriage; and we learn that the subsequent career of Helen Lester and her husband has, "on the whole," been prosperous. There was not much to make a story out of, yet what there has been neatly fashioned.

Murder will Out: a Story of Real Life. By the Author of 'The Colonel,' &c. (Routledge & Co.).—An old newspaper romance is here worked up into

a novel. The murder of Colonel Valmore, by Lieutenant Grylls, in 1803, is made the central incident of a most painful and over-wrought story, which twice reaches a monstrous melo-dramatic climax—first, when Mathew Grylls slays his wife; next when he is duly and satisfactorily hanged as a double-dyed assassin. We have no great liking for these ghastly stories, beginning with homicide and ending under the cross-bar of a vulgar gibbet; but those who are animated by tragedy of this peculiar colour will find that the plot has been ingeniously turned, and that the garnishings are thoroughly in keeping—gambling, misery, crime, disguise, flight, and all compounded into "the unutterable."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Handy-book of Parish Law. By W. A. Houldsworth, Esq., Barrister. (Routledge & Co.).—Vestry meetings are usually composed of three kinds of persons:—first, there are a few who go to the vestry for the purpose of talking like reasonable men on the affairs of the parish, and to transact the necessary business; then there are those who go there to make speeches; the third class attends for sport. We are a sporting people, and since bear-baiting is gone out of fashion better sport than baiting a churchwarden can hardly be found. The present publication will be useful to the first class. It affords such an outline of our laws as will enable any man to become a valuable member of the parish parliament. The second and third classes are nuisances in every respect, except that there is no law for their removal. We are inclined to think, however, that the present book has a tendency to abate them. If all the blunders of the parish orators were removed from their speeches, that which would be left would not be tiresome by reason of its length, and the warden-baiters would in general be far less troublesome if they had some faint notions of parish laws. The work is prepared with skill and accuracy, and the author has proved himself a worthy member of the new and increasing fraternity of Handy-book manufacturers.

Handbook of the Geography and Statistics of the Church. By J. E. T. Wiltch. Translated from the German by John Leitch, Esq., with a Preface by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Vol. I. (Bosworth & Harrison).—Many of our readers doubtless never heard of the work that is here translated. It is a history of the spread of Christianity, showing the ecclesiastical provinces which have been from time to time established, their boundaries and diocesan constitutions. It is written in a plain statistical style, and the authorities for all the leading statements are cited. The want of such a book in English has been felt by all students of ecclesiastical history, and this feeling induced Mr. Maurice to recommend the work of translation to Mr. Leitch. The present volume is the first part of that suggestion, and a very useful book of reference will be the result. The "Preface by Mr. Maurice," mentioned in the title-page, consists of about two pages, wherein the suggestion we have referred to is mentioned, and a few general observations on Church History are contained.

The Gitana: A Ballad of Spain; and other Poems. By Ariell Thorn. (Kent & Co.).—Whether there be such a thing as a good Spanish gipsy ballad we are not able to assert at the moment of writing. This book, at all events, does not enable us to answer the inquiry. 'New Year's Eve,' the second poem, is better.—There is some majesty as well as music in the following star-picture:—

Her face was pressed against the window pane,
Her dazzled eyes
Turned upward from the white and glittering plain,
To the clear skies:
The shining wheels of the celestial Wain
Were rolling on,
A track of light, that furrowed the blue plain,
Beyond it shone:
Orion walked in brightness through the night,
And from afar
The Pleiads sent out messengers of light
For the lost star;
Upon the brow of night the Northern Crown
Rested in pride,
And the stern Hunters solemnly looked down
On either side:

The jewelled waves of Berenice's hair
Gleamed strangely bright,
And the pale Lady in her gilded Chair
Was veiled in light:
The hazy splendours of the Milky Zone
Belted the sky,
Its countless glories melted into one
White Galaxy.

—The poem, however, falls off towards the catastrophe, which tells how the watcher of the heavenly host, lonesome and distressed, died, just before a great fire broke out at midnight. There is nevertheless enough in this ballad, whatever be its faults of invention, to justify Ariell Thorn in trying again. 'Esther' is a weak copy of 'The Bridge of Sighs'—and 'The Spangled Robe,' one more attempt to confront the Beauty of the ball-room, with Want at work in the garret. 'Shakespeare' and 'Dante' are studies of poets whose praises defy singers unless the song can soar very high. Self-knowledge does not come to the best of mortals always by intention. Experiments must be made, failures endured by some, and the causes of failure well studied ere they can clearly perceive to what aims their talent can be most hopefully applied. With self-knowledge we fancy that the writer of this book, if he be young, might produce really good and thoughtful poetry, in a manner somewhat of his own.

Italy: Is it the Land of the Dead?—[L'Italie: est-elle la Terre des Morts?] By Marc Monnier. (Paris, Hachette).—We might have appreciated this book had it been written in Italian. But so overpowering and self-disparaging an eulogy from a French inlander is a rarity in literature. Surely, the blood of Italy runs in the veins of the author; or has he had the Tuscan fever? The volume asks, "Is Italy the land of the dead?" and the answer, "No!" is a clap of thunder, followed by a radiant apocalypse of great names, deeds and works belonging to the present century. On the day when the French, like the Chinese, visit the tombs of their friends, M. Monnier went to Santa Croce to visit the monuments of his—Dante, Michael Angelo, Machiavelli and Galileo. They are all gone; none like them exist; Italy, then, is dead! That is what some one suggested. But M. Monnier will not hear it. Napoleon was an Italian. Manzoni eclipsed Chateaubriand; Foscolo, Monti, Niccolini, Leopardi, Giusti, Pellico and twenty others prove that there is yet life in the golden-hearted Peninsula. It is true, there is no Raphael; but where else is there one? And how long is it since Canova passed away? At all events, there are musicians, patriots and soldiers, among the best in the world. Thus breathlessly does M. Monnier deliver a new Oratio for the Crown in the name and on behalf of the Italian people. He cites Giusti, and pronounces an elaborate panegyric, accompanied by a biographical sketch and reverential analysis, upon his works, which are the pride of modern Tuscany. The Lombards receive their share of the exuberant tribute, chiefly laid before Manzoni and Niccolini, rivals of Byron and Béranger. Florence is worshipped in an ecstasy; the Arno is sister to the Tiber; Florence is the epitome of Rome, the City of Italian cities, with a Vatican, and such memories of genius as no other spot in Italy can recall. When M. Monnier comes to Leopardi he is more than ever in *excelesis*, comparing that author, from various points given, to Voltaire, to Byron, to all that has been great and splendid in our times. It will be inferred, without any severe indication of the truth, that M. Monnier is too hard-like and resonant to be accepted as an impartial witness. He knows Italy well; he writes very pleasantly on her poetry and drama; he thoroughly enters into the spirit of her literature and the enthusiasm of her political hopes. There is more rhetoric, however, than critical investigation in his pages.

The following religious publications lie on our table:—*Peace-Stories*, by Kate Pyer (Thickbroom),—two neat little volumes by S. Clarence, entitled respectively, "Not a Minute to Spare," *A Thought for the Times*, and *Spare Minutes Redeemed* (Hamilton),—*Christianity in its Antagonism to Drunkenness: a Discourse of Facts and Principles, Corrective, Admonitory, and Suggestive* (Partridge),—*Conversion: What it is not, and what it is*, by the

Rev. O. T. Dobbin (Hodges).—*The Mystery of Clothing, and its Application to the Dress of Ordinary Christians*, by the Rev. E. Male (Skeffington).—*Bones for Sabbatarians to Pick*, by B. L. Naylor (Trübner).—*The Camp and the Sanctuary; or, the Power of Religion as Exemplified in the Army and the Church: a Memoir of Thomas Harker* (Hamilton).—*Reform in Earnest; or, Truth over all: a Friendly Dialogue between a Baptist and a Bishop of the Church of England*, by E. Miles (Bennett).—*The Bible Guide to a Holy Life; or, the Marrow and Fatness of the Gospel* (Hamilton).—*The Ulster Revival, and its Physiological Accidents*, by the Rev. Dr. McCosh (Hamilton).—*A Letter to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell on the Pastoral Address of the Roman Catholic Bishops against Mixed Education*, by Aletius (Dublin, Thorn).—Nos. I. and II. of the Rev. H. Ward Beecher's *Sermons* (Heaton).—*Sermons*, by Edwin Paxton Hood (Judd & Glass).—*Our Heavenly Home; or, Glimpses of the Glory and Bliss of the Better World*, by the Author of 'God and Love' (Darton & Co.).—*The Crucifixion of Christ*, by D. H. Hill (Nisbet).—*Gospel Thoughts; or, Christ in the Prayer-Book*, by the Rev. W. T. Nicholson (Wertheim).—Second Series of Dr. Anderson's *Discourses* (Ward & Co.).—*God in the Dwelling; or, the Religious Training of a Household*, by the Rev. D. A. Tyng (Low).—*The Gospel according to Matthew faithfully rendered into English from a Revised Greek Text*, with Notes by Lancelot Shadwell, Esq. (Hall, Virtue & Co.).—*The Higher Christian Life*, by the Rev. W. E. Boardman (Low).—*"The Earth is the Lord's": a Sermon Preached in the East Church, Aberdeen*, by the Rev. R. Flint (Blackwood).—*and Thoughts in Verse for Children* (Hamilton).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ahn's Method of Learning Greek, by Monteihi, 2nd Course, 14. 6d. Aldershotana; or, Chinks in my Hut, &c., 2nd edit. 8vo. 5s. 6d. Baldwin's History of England, for Schools, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Banking Almanac and Diary for 1860, ed. by Evans, 8vo. 5s. 6d. Barker's Land of Promise, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Bell's Home Sunshine, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Bright on Diseases of the Heart, Lung, &c. 3rd edit. post 8vo. 5s. Broderip's Funny Fables for Little Folks, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Brown's Horse Subseive. Locke and Sydenham, 2nd edit. 8s. cl. Burns's Scotch Songs, with Accompaniments by Montgomery, 4s. Butler's New Introduction to Geography, 18th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Butler's Poetical Works, People's Edition, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Carey's Matilda of Normandy, 12mo. 2s. cl. Cartwright's Peter, Autobiography, ed. by Strickland, new ed. 2s. Christian's Mirror; or, Words in Seasons, by A. L. O. E. 3s. cl. Christy's Minstrel New Songs, ed. by Wade, 6d. 4s. 1s. swd. Coleman's The Conquest of Christ in his Glory, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, Vol. 1, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Early Years of H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 14. 6d. Fletcher's Food for the Flock, ed. by Nichols, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Fox's The Society of Friends, Causes of its Weakness, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Frank's Christian Psalmody, 32mo. 1s. 4d. bd. Garrod's Treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout, post 8vo. 15s. cl. Geography and History, by a Lady, 2nd edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bd. Harle's Guesses at Truth, 5th edit. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Hibernian Essay on the Society of Friends, 8vo. 2s. swd. Hughes's Blood Disease, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Humphrey's Genera of British Moths, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 63s. cl. Johnstone and Croll's British Seaweeds, Natural-printed, V. 2, 42s. Kingston's Ernest Braceridge, or, Schoolboy Days, 12mo. 5s. cl. Landell's The Girl's Own Toy-Maker, illust. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Lawrence's (Sir H. M.) Essays, Military and Political, 8vo. 14s. cl. Lee's Against Wind and Tide, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Lyra Christiana. Mackay's Life and Liberty in America, 2nd ed. 2v. post 8vo. 21s. Macleod's Deborah; or, Christian Principles for Servants, 1s. swd. Magdalene: a Poem, 12mo. 1s. swd. Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, 8vo. 5s. cl. Merlet, Aperçu de la Littérature Française, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Moral Emblems with Aphorisms, &c. from Cats & Fowls, 31s. 6d. Niebuhr's History of Rome, Vol. 3, new edit. 8vo. 12s. cl. Parlor Library, "Blessington's The Lottery of Life," 2s. 6d. Pest's Account and Remembrance for 1860, 4to. 2s. 6d. cl. Phillips's Remarkable Answers to Prayer, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Power's Nelly Carew, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Radcliffe's St. Katharine of Alexandria: a Legend, 8vo. 3s. swd. Reaction, The; or, Peace in a Fix, 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd. Regondi's 400 Airs for the German Concertina, 4to. 3s. cl. Robinson's Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, 8vo. 1s. swd. Run and Head of the North, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Ruck's Elements of Drawing, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Seth Bede, "The Method," his Life and Labours, 12mo. 1s. swd. Shakespeare, Feast of Illusion, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Shaw & Sons' Diary for 1860, post 8vo. 4s. 6d. h.f. bd. Sherwood's Lady of the Manor, new edit. 3 vols. Vol. 1, 3s. 6d. cl. Skyring's Builder and Contractor's Diary, 1860, 4to. 2s. 6d. cl. Timbs's Stories of Inventors and Discoverers in Science, &c. 8s. cl. Todd's Lectures to Children, First & Second Series, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Tragic Dramas from Scottish History, 8vo. 5s. cl. Watson's Wages Collector, 12mo. 1s. cloth-imp. Wharton's Examples in Algebra, for Senior Classes, 12mo. 3s. cl. Winer's Grammar of New Testament Diction, 18vo. 5s. 14s. 6d. cl. Winsome's Vineyard Labourers, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl. Winslow's Grace and Truth, 4th edit. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE BOOKSELLER.—The Pictorial Number of this work will not be issued till November 30th.

5, Warwick Square, 18th November.

IRON SHIPS.

Nov. 15th.

WHILE the subject of "Compasses in Iron-Ships" is before your readers, pray allow me to ask, on behalf of seamen, that mathematicians will add to their invaluable information already spontaneously

given (without which a "rule of thumb" would have been the only one) distinct directions for correcting the error caused by *List-deviation*. I use this term in preference to Captain Walker's, namely, "incline-deviation," because "list" is a nautical term, and incline is too near inclination (already inconveniently used for dip). Ships are now "swung" when upright. Their compasses are "adjusted" similarly. But at sea sailing-ships heel, or have a list of, from (say) five to fifteen degrees, and while so listed their deviation is different,—sometimes very different from that which they would have if upright, with the ship's head in the same direction. In one iron-ship—the W. S. Lindsay—more than two points of difference were caused by her heeling over under sail (see Walker on Ships' Magnetism). The reasons are obvious. When a ship is on "an even keel" (upright) the iron of either side acts on the compass similarly to that of the other. When there is a considerable list, the iron on either side acts differently from that of the other. Captain Walker found, years ago, that tanks and ballast affected the compass differently from guns, shot and iron in the upper part of the ship; also, that the sharp iron after bodies or "runs" of vessels (being vertical and very magnetic) have an effect on the compass contrary to that of the iron in the upper body of the ship before the binnacles.

A remedy seems to be to place a ship along her neutral line (that in which she has the least deviation), then to list or heel her over, as if under sail, and ascertain what difference is caused in the deviation. It appears probable, but it has not been tried, much less proved, that equal or proportionate differences would be caused by equal lists with the ship's head in other directions; but experiments are wanting, and a mathematical head is indispensable, to direct, analyze and digest them for the benefit of this iron-ship building country.

ROBT. FITZROY.

CELTS IN THE FLINT.

Hitcham, Suffolk, Nov. 8.

I have just returned from a visit to the celt-producing brick-pit at Hoxhne. I was introduced to an old man who had worked in the pit till within the last two years. He told me he and his son had found, about twenty years ago, many celts, which he had carried to Oakley Hall, at the desire of the late Sir E. Kerrison, on whose property this pit is situate. On my asking him if he could detail the circumstances under which the celts were found, he said, without apparent hesitation or doubt, that they were obtained from not more than one or two feet below the surface, in the bed of variable thickness (to which he pointed), which overlies the brick-earth, and other beds, in which are found mammalian remains, freshwater shells, and carbonized (not charred as some have fancied) fragments of wood. He was positive in asserting that no celt had ever been met with in the brick-earth. He stated that some had been found on the surface of a neighbouring field. I met with a younger man who had been working in the pit for the last seventeen months. He was unacquainted with the old man. He had found two celts near the surface, but was positive that some had occurred in the bed where the fossils are met with. I spent some time in examining the pits, and the materials taken from two or three holes lately dug for the inspection of previous visitors. Upon intimating to the younger man my desire that he would be accurate in his recollections, as it was a matter of considerable interest to ascertain whether any celts had been obtained from the same bed as the fossil remains, as some persons were inclined to believe, his reply was so very expressive of his own convictions that I took it down on the spot.—"They must be very simple folk to think so. There have been many here to inquire, but they won't attend to what I have told them; they will have it otherwise." He gave me his own view of the case as follows. He supposed there must have been a manufactory of the celts from flints quarried from the gravel found about this spot. He considered it not unlikely, though impossible to be proved, that many angular fragments scattered about the pit were chips from flints employed in the manu-

factory. I state this merely to show this man was evidently of an inquiring disposition. With regard to such angular fragments as we everywhere meet with in districts where flint gravel abounds, I consider they have resulted from imperceptible flaws which traverse flints in all directions, and which have originated, probably, in some process of desiccation to which they had been subjected. The existence and direction of these invisible flaws are curiously exhibited on the surface of dissolving flints exposed to the action of heated carbonate of soda in Ransome's manufactory of artificial stone. The surface of such flints becomes traversed by sharply angular furrows, resulting from the greater corrosion of the edges of the flaws. A blow with a hammer readily separates the mass into fragments, whose contiguous surfaces formed the boundaries of the flaws. A continued subdivision, or splitting up, of fragments, by a like process, may produce shapes more or less approximating to what have been considered flint knives. I have been shown fragments of this sort obtained from Kent's Cavern, at Tenby, but cannot regard them as artificial productions. I have seen five of the Hoxhne celts, and have no doubt of their being works of art. But I have not, after careful inquiry and investigation, met with any evidence that inclined me to believe these celts were coeval with the pleistocene remains obtained from the brick-earth bed.

J. S. HENSLOW.

P.S. I will send specimens of the half-dissolved flints from Ransome's manufactory to the Economic Museum in Jernyn Street, where the effects I have alluded to may then be seen.

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE.

ON Monday evening last, at Burlington House, Captain M'Clintock gave a long narrative of his voyage to the Arctic Seas. This was given in the way of supplement to his official despatches, and in anticipation of his book. The public interest of this narrative persuaded us to give the substance of it in this prominent place, instead of under the usual heading of the Royal Geographical Society. Captain M'Clintock said:—

We sailed from Aberdeen 1st of July, 1857, and bade adieu to Uppernavick, the most northern of the Danish settlements in Greenland, on the 6th of August. My object was to complete the search in the area left unexplored between the expeditions of James Ross, Austin, and Belcher, upon the north; of Collinson and M'Clure on the west; of Rae and Anderson upon the south; whilst its eastern boundary is formed by the western shores of Boothia. The portion of the earth's surface thus defined comprises an area nearly 300 miles square. Thirty-five dogs and an Esquimaux driver were obtained in Greenland as valuable auxiliaries in our anticipated sledge travel. On the 18th of August, when attempting to pass from Melville Bay to Lancaster Sound, through vast accumulations of drift ice, the ship was seriously obstructed, and finally became beset and frozen up for the winter; then commenced an ice-drift, not exceeded in length by any that I knew of. Being unable to travel to the land or set up a fixed observatory of any kind, and being impelled by the winds and the currents, we devoted to them our particular attention. From all that I was able to observe during our drift down the middle of Davis' Strait, the movement of the ice was almost entirely due to wind and not to current. We did not notice any indication of an under-current to the north: on the contrary, large icebergs which would have been influenced by it, drifted in our company from lat. 75° north of the Arctic Circle. Throughout the winter, long cracks or lanes of water were formed at spring tides, and oftentimes closed with sufficient force to crush up their edges into long ranges of hummocks several feet high. Fortunately, our little vessel was never exposed to this ice action, although it sometimes took place within fifty yards of our position. During the autumn and early spring, about 70 seals were shot in the water spaces, affording a good supply of food for our dogs and oil for our lamps. It was not until the 25th of April, 1858, by which time we had drifted down to lat. 63½°, that we were able to escape out

of the ice, under circumstances which will long be remembered by all on board. A heavy south-easterly gale rolled in such an ocean swell that it broke up all the ice, and threw the masses into violent commotion, dashing them one against another, and against the ship in a terrific manner. We owed our escape, under Providence, to the peculiar wedge-formed bow and steam-power of our obedient little vessel. During the 242 days of our imprisonment the ship's position was astronomically determined on the average, twice a week, and her accumulated drift thus ascertained amounts to 1,194 geographical miles. Having once more regained command over the Fox, our voyage was commenced anew. We directed our course to the Greenland settlements in the hope of obtaining supplies of fresh provisions; we met, however, with but little success, though what the Danish residents possessed they readily shared with us. Closely following up every movement of the ice, we succeeded in crossing Melville Bay by 18th of June, and reached Pond's Inlet on 27th of July. The native village Kapawroktolik, which I visited in company with Lieutenant Hobson and our interpreter, Mr. Petersen, was situated upon the north shore, about twenty-five miles up the inlet, and at the mouth of an immense ravine between lofty and precipitous cliffs. It was accessible only by sea, the ravine being entirely filled up by a glacier, which reached within a few hundred yards of the water. It was upon the narrow slip of intervening land that these strange people had pitched their summer tents. They told us that the ice within the inlet decays away every summer, but as long as any remains there whales abound. Several large ones were seen by us, and we found amongst the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many narwhal's horns, which they were very desirous of bartering for knives, files, saws, rifles, or wood. For six days we were in communication with these friendly people; and we satisfactorily ascertained that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin Expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks reached their shores within the last 20 or 30 years. Proceeding up Barrow Strait, we reached on the 11th of August Beechey Island, the scene of Franklin's first winter, and now the site of a house and store of provisions. Here is a cenotaph bearing inscriptions to the memory of those who perished in the last Government expedition, also a marble tablet to the lamented Bellot. In fitting proximity to these I placed a similar memorial appropriately inscribed to the memory of our lost countrymen in the Erebus and Terror. It was sent out for the purpose by desire of Lady Franklin. Having examined into the condition of the provisions and boats, both at this place and Port Leopold, in order to ascertain how far we could rely on them should accident deprive us of the Fox, and having failed to penetrate more than twenty-five miles down Peel Sound, in consequence of the ice extending across it, we sailed for Bellot Strait, and arrived there on the 20th of August. Bellot Strait is the water communication between Prince Regent's Inlet and the Western Sea, now known as Franklin Strait; it separates the extreme northern point of the American continent from the extensive land known as North Somerset. Its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise to 1,500 or 1,600 feet above the sea; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. At the time of our arrival Bellot Strait was choked up with heavy masses of drift ice, and our attempts to pass through it not only failed, but were attended with great danger to the ship. As the season advanced, these obstructions were removed, so that on the 6th of September we sailed through, and made fast to some ice which remained fixed across its western outlet. From this date until the 27th of September, when the advance of winter made it necessary to remove the ship into a suitable position for being frozen up, we constantly and most anxiously watched every ice movement in Franklin Strait. In mid-channel it was broken up and drifting about. Gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width; but this was firmly

held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the autumnal gales. It was tantalizing beyond all description thus to watch, from day to day, the free water we so much desired to reach, washing the rocky shore a few miles southward of us, and to feel our utter inability to penetrate the barrier that separated us from it. Whilst daylight continued, attempts were made to carry out provisions towards the magnetic pole, in order to facilitate the sledging operations of the ensuing spring, but these almost entirely failed in consequence of the disruption of the ice to the southward, and the impossibility of traversing so rugged a country. Lieutenant Hobson, already distinguished by his sledge journeys in the vicinity of Behring's Straits, conducted these operations, and returned on board the Fox with his party in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped drifted to seaward with them across Wrottesley Inlet. Our wintering position was at the east entrance of Bellot Strait, in a convenient harbour, named Port Kennedy. It is almost at the junction of the limestone forming the low shore northward of Brentford Bay, with the lofty granitic land of the interior of the country and western shore, both northward and southward of Bellot Strait. Although vegetation was comparatively abundant, yet the frequent stormy winds which draw through Bellot Strait are probably a sufficient cause for the scarcity of animal life there. Besides our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Petersen and several sportsmen were almost constantly on the alert, yet, during our prolonged stay of more than eleven months, only three reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, a few waterfowl and ptarmigan were obtained. Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February of the present year by Capt. Young and myself. Capt. Young proceeded to carry a depot of provisions across Franklin Strait, whilst I went southward to the magnetic pole, to meet the natives and obtain, if possible, some information that might direct us to the object of our search. I was accompanied by the interpreter, Mr. Petersen, and one seaman; we took with us two dog-sledges. On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we met with a small party of natives, who readily built us a large snow hut, and spent the night in it with us. We were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals, and during the four days we remained amongst them obtained many relics of the lost crews, and also the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice and sunk off the north-western shore of King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to a great river, where they died. These Boothian Esquimaux were well supplied with wood and iron, once the property of the white men. With this important information we returned to the Fox, after an absence of twenty-five days of sharp marching, and unusually severe weather, the mercury being occasionally frozen for many hours together. The result of this journey was also important to geography, since it completed the discovery of the coast line of the American continent. Early in April our long-projected spring journeys were commenced. Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria, each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs, this being all the force we could muster. Before separating we met two Esquimaux families in snow huts upon the ice, as is their custom from October until June, when seals, and perhaps an occasional bear, are their only food. During the summer months they resort to the rivers, lakes, or deer passes, and subsist on fish, venison and birds. From these people we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore in the fall of the same year. From this wreck they obtained a vast supply of wood and iron.

According to my original plan of sledge-search, matured during the winter, Lieutenant Hobson was to complete the exploration of the north shore of Victoria Land, between Cape Collinson and Wynniatt's furthest; but in consequence of the information obtained from the Esquimaux, I directed him to search the northern and western shores of King William's Island for the wreck,

and to follow any traces he might find. Lieutenant Hobson, therefore, crossed over to Cape Felix, whilst with my own party and the interpreter I marched along the east shore of King William Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting with Esquimaux until the 8th of May, when near Cape Norton, or as named in some charts Cape Smith; here we found a snow village, containing thirty or thirty-five inhabitants. They quickly gathered about us, exhibiting the utmost delight at our visit, and eagerness to answer Petersen's questions, but in consequence of their excited state, it was very difficult to understand them clearly. They had not been apprised of our approach, and their independent testimony exactly agreed with that which had previously been obtained. Bartering was commenced immediately, and continued with much spirit on the part of the natives. I purchased venison, seal, and salmon, to supply our wants, and all the relics of personal interest, such as silver spoons or forks, which they had. All the wooden articles they possessed, including a large sledge, were made of material obtained from the wreck. Had I the means of carrying them away, I would have purchased many more things. They pointed to Peel Inlet, and told us that one day's march up it, and from thence four days' overland, brought them to the wreck. None of them had been there for more than a year, and then but little remained visible above the ice. Their countrymen had resorted to it for several years past in great numbers, and had carried off all that they could. Some few of these people had seen the white men on their march to the great river, and said that "many of them dropped by the way," but that this was not known to them at the time, nor until the following winter, when the bodies were found. Most of our information was obtained from a sharp-looking old woman, who screamed it out in answer to Petersen's questions, and was either confirmed or corrected by the listeners. I could not discover the slightest inclination to mislead us, or to hide anything they possessed from our view. We were at length glad to get away from these good-natured but troublesome people, for the women and children could not resist the temptation to steal. The Mathison Island of Rae was found to be a flat-topped hill, forming the south-east extreme of King William's Island. Pursuing the native route, we crossed the low land behind it, and met with an Esquimaux family off Point Booth. They also told us that we would find some of their people upon the large island on the Great River, alluding to Montreal Island; yet none were seen there, nor any recent traces of them. These were the last Esquimaux we met with. Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Inlet, were successively searched; but without finding any traces of Europeans, except a few scraps of copper, tin, and iron near an Esquimaux stone-mark. Having now overlapped the ground searched by Messrs. Anderson and Stewart when they descended the Back River in 1855, and having no hope of meeting natives by proceeding further up it, I turned to the north-west to complete the search to the spot where our countrymen first landed upon King William's Island. It will be seen that my visit to Montreal Island was in the same time of the year, namely, the latter end of May, as that in which the survivors of the crews of the Erebus and Terror reached it; we saw it in its winter garb as they saw it, and any marks of cairns designed by them to attract attention, would have been rendered most conspicuous by the surrounding wastes of snow. Recrossing Dease and Simpson Strait, we continued the minute examination of the southern shore of King William's Island, without success, until near Cape Herschel, the western limit of Simpson's discovery, when a bleached skeleton was found near the beach, around which lay fragments of European clothing. The snow was most carefully removed, and a small pocket-book containing a seaman's parchment certificate and a few letters were found. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man had been either a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertions, that "they dropped as

they walked along." The skeleton lay at full length upon a level ridge of gravel, just above the beach, in a part which was almost bare of snow; for walking on, especially if the person was fatigued, it was far preferable to the ice whereon the sledges would of necessity have to travel. Simpson's cairn on Cape Herschel was next day examined; it had been disturbed, in fact the greater part pulled down, and the impression left upon my mind is, that records were deposited by the retreating crews in this conspicuous and well-known position, but that they were subsequently removed by the Esquimaux. I will now revert to the proceedings of Lieutenant Hobson. After separating from me at Cape Victoria, he made for Cape Felix, the north extremity of King William's Island. At a short distance to the westward of it he came upon unequivocal traces of the Franklin expedition—a large cairn of stones, close beside which were three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other *débris* of a station, probably for magnetic or for shooting purposes; but although the ground beneath the cairn was broken into, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. The most interesting of these relics, including our National Flag, were brought away. Two smaller cairns were next found by Lieutenant Hobson as he continued his search, and on the 6th of May, at Point Victory, the extreme reached by James Ross in 1830, he pitched his tent beside a large cairn, which he then supposed to be the one built by that officer. Lying amongst some stones, which had evidently fallen off the top of the cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record: in fact, the record of the long lost expedition. By it we have been informed that in May, 1847, all was well on board the *Erebus* and *Terror*; that in the year 1845, the same year in which they left England, they ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77°, and returned southward by the west of Cornwallis Island, and spent their first winter at Beechey Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70° 05', long. 98° 23' W., and here, in the packed ice, about 15 miles off the N.W. shore of King William's Island, they passed their second winter. Lieut. Gore and Mr. Des Vaux, with a party of six men, landed and deposited the above record, and another exactly similar, which was found in a small cairn one day's march further south. Round the margin of the former of these documents much additional information was given, under date the 25th of April, 1848. The ships, it states, were abandoned on the 22nd of April, 1848, about fifteen miles to the N.N.W.; therefore they drifted southward, only twelve or fourteen miles, in twenty months. The survivors, 105 in number, under the command of Captain Crozier, landed at this spot, and built the cairn which now exists, upon the site of James Ross's cairn, which must have been taken down by the Esquimaux. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847, and the total loss by deaths in the expedition, up to the date of their landing, was nine officers and fifteen men. They intended proceeding on the morrow for Back's Fish River, and this record was signed by Crozier, as captain of H.M.S. *Terror*, and senior officer, also by Fitzjames, as Captain of H.M.S. *Erebus*. Even this three days' march seems to have shown them how greatly they had overrated their strength, for here they threw away a vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts—in fact, all that was not absolutely indispensable. Lieutenant Hobson continued his search almost to Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of a wreck or of natives. As he retraced his steps, he left full information of his most important discoveries for me, so that I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found. After leaving Cape Herschel, and proceeding north-westward along the shore, I found the traces of natives become less numerous and less recent: and after rounding Cape Crozier—the west point of the island—they ceased altogether. When a day's march north-eastward of Cape Crozier I came upon a boat 28 feet long, mounted upon a sledge of suitable dimensions. A note left here by Hobson informed me of his having discovered her five days before. It was at once evident that this

fine boat had been prepared with the greatest care for the ascent of the Back River. In order to reduce her weight she had been cut down to the thwarts, and very light fir upper-works substituted, supporting a canvas weather cloth; and she had been fitted with a housing cloth that the crew might sleep within her, and thus obviate the necessity for carrying tents. After Hobson's party had dug out the snow which filled this boat, they found a large quantity of clothing and portions of two human skeletons. One of them lay beneath a pile of clothing in the after-part of the boat, and was probably the last survivor. The other lay in the bow, but both had been very much disturbed by wild animals. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright, and loaded as they had been placed, in readiness for use. Watches, silver forks and spoons, small religious books, and articles of all sorts, were found, but neither journals nor pocket-books. Of provisions there remained chocolate and tea, but no biscuit or meat; there was also tobacco, wood-fuel, and ammunition. Now, as this boat was only sixty-five miles from the position of the ships when abandoned, it appeared to be most strange that she should have been deserted so early on the march, the more so as many precious relics, which might very easily have been carried away, remained in her. But, on a close examination, I found that she had been returning towards the ships!

After mature consideration upon all that I have seen, I am of opinion that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been contemplated for months previously to its execution; also, that the whole crew had become affected by scurvy, and greatly debilitated. We know that Franklin's ships were cut off from all supplies of game for three consecutive winters, and that this is the only case on record of ships' crews subsisting solely upon their own supplies for so long a period. The Investigator was abandoned after the third winter, but her crew had been able to procure some valuable fresh food, game of different sorts, including about a hundred reindeer. She lost only three men, yet the whole crew were affected by scurvy. But the *Erebus* and *Terror*, before being abandoned, had lost twenty-four men, and therefore I conclude that the remainder of their crews were at least as seriously affected as were the people of the Investigator. There are two important questions which have been so frequently put to me that I gladly take this opportunity to offer some explanation upon so deeply interesting a subject. The first question is—whether some of the one hundred and five survivors may not be living among the Esquimaux? The various families, or communities, of Esquimaux met with by Rae, Anderson, and myself, at different times and places, all agree in saying "No; they all died." But let us examine for ourselves. The western shore of King William's Island, along which they were compelled to travel for two-thirds of their route, is uninhabited, and all that is known to us of the mouth of the Back River is derived from the journeys of Back, Simpson, Anderson, and myself; none of us have met natives there, consequently it is fair to conclude that the Esquimaux but seldom resort to so inhospitable a locality. Even much more favoured shores in this vicinity are but very thinly sprinkled with inhabitants, and their whole time is occupied in providing a scanty subsistence for themselves. In fact their life is spent in a struggle for existence, and depends mainly upon their skill in taking seals during the winter, a matter which requires such long training that no European has ever yet succeeded in acquiring it. My two Greenland Esquimaux tried various methods at Bellot Strait, yet did not succeed; and without dogs trained to scent out the small breathing-holes of seals through the ice, and through the snow which overlays the ice, I do not think even the Boothian Esquimaux could live. It requires not only that a man should possess a trained dog, but that he himself should be well trained in the only successful mode of seal-hunting, in order to subsist in this locality. It is, therefore, evidently an error to suppose that, where an Esquimaux can live, a civilized man can live also. Esquimaux habits are so entirely different from those of all other people, that I believe there is no instance on record of either a white

man or an Indian becoming domesticated amongst them, or acquiring tolerable expertness in the management of a kayak. With regard to the probability of procuring the means of subsistence independently of the Esquimaux, I will just state what was shot by my own sledge party—and we never lost a chance of shooting anything—during the journey along the lands in question, that occupied us for seventy-nine days, and covered nearly 1,000 geographical miles of distance. The sum total amounted to two reindeer, one hare, seventeen willow-grouse, and three gulls. The second question is—Why have the remains of so few of our lost countrymen been found? It is, indeed, true that only three of the 105 were discovered, but we must bear in mind that from the time they left the ship they were dragging sledges and boats, and therefore they must have travelled almost constantly upon the ice—not upon the land; consequently all traces or remains there vanished with the summer thaw of 1848. There is no doubt that many relics still remain strewn along the uninhabited shore of King William's Island, beneath the snow; but as it was most carefully examined three times over, I cannot think that any conspicuous object, such as would be put up to indicate where records were deposited, could possibly have escaped us. The summer at Port Kennedy proved a warm one, yet the ice did not permit us to move until the 9th of August, and the object of the expedition having been attained, we commenced our homeward voyage. On the 21st of September I arrived in London, having landed at Portsmouth, and on the 23rd the dock gates at Blackwall closed behind the Fox.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

TEN thousand pounds is the figure with which Mr. Uzielli opens the Guarantee Fund for the Great Exhibition. Our readers have long anticipated the decision of the Society of Arts to go on with the Exhibition, without regard to the temporary storms of politics. This decision has at length been taken; and the Guarantee Fund, of a quarter of a million, is now in progress of subscription. The event will take place in 1862.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Council of the Horticultural Society have given notice to the Government that they are now prepared to execute their portion of the works on the Kensington Gore Estate. This movement in revival of the Society has met with success, and a Winter Garden will no longer be one of our London wants.

The Government have appointed Mr. Robert Grant, author of the 'History of Physical Astronomy,' to the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. A better appointment was never made:—we mean a more appropriate appointment. Mr. Grant, till then utterly unknown, appeared at once as the author of the only full history of gravitation from the time of Newton which exists; and his work at once took its place as an astronomical classic. Nothing could be more fitting than that a Scotchman who had done this honour to his native country should be recalled to fill a chair in one of its Universities: and the Government has shown a proper sense as well of what is due to Mr. Grant as to the legitimate national feeling of the country he comes from.

The value of the annual grant made to the Royal Society by Government for scientific purposes, has on many occasions been very apparent, but in no case more so than by a recent publication by the Rev. Dr. Robinson. Dr. Robinson has been at the head of the Armagh Observatory for many years. This observatory, which was formed in 1793 by Primate Robinson, is supplied with several excellent astronomical instruments, and these have been used to good purpose. Among other work the places of 5,345 stars have been observed from 1825 to 1854; and by means of a grant made to Dr. Robinson by the Council of the Royal Society and of the Government Grant Fund, they are now published.

Admiral Fitz-Roy brings the knowledge of a practical sailor to the question—discussed by Professor Airey in the last number of this journal—of

the deviation of the compass in iron ships. His letter will be read with interest, and especially by the men of science to whom it is directly addressed.

Leigh Hunt and Douglas Jerrold should have lived to read the instructions this week issued by the Duke of Cambridge, which virtually abolish flogging in the British army. For many years these humorists fought against the lash in quib, and tale, and verse, on the ground of outraged sentiment and humanity; just as Mr. Erasmus Wilson, on a memorable occasion, still fresh in popular recollection, fought against it on medical and physiological grounds. The men of letters are gone to their rest without seeing the end of their tail. Mr. Wilson still lives to rejoice in the victory of his correct and generous principles. Abused by Government prints, a dozen years ago, as a mere scientific sentimentalist, it must be a proud satisfaction to him to find that the Commander-in-Chief has at length been constrained by the growth of public feeling to admit in practice that his theories were right.

Earl de Grey, whose death occurred on Monday morning, was one of the last of those who in their youth had sat to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The noble earl had many titles to respect, but this peculiar fact about him was the one that always came unbidden to the minds of those who shook his cheery hand and saw his hale and hearty face. Only seventy-eight years old, he had been a peer for seventy-three years. As Lord Grantham he sat to Reynolds, together with the late Earl of Ripon, and a brother who died in his youth. The circumstance carries you back to the deluge—at least to Louis the Fifteenth's deluge; for the peer who is scarcely yet cold was a peer before the names of Robespierre and Bonaparte had been heard in France. Rogers used to boast that he had knocked at Johnson's door in the Temple. The fact does not startle you more than proof that a living man had sat to Reynolds. In point of intellect, the Earl de Grey was a good average specimen of an English country gentleman. His tastes were fine, and he felt an interest in the arts, particularly in architecture. The Institute of British Architects flourished under his presidential care. Of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, he was an undistinguished member.

The demise of Earl de Grey leaves the Presidency of the Institute of British Architects open. This is the time, then, for the Institute to consider the policy of introducing a new rule as regards that office. The tendencies of public thought are against nominal and ornamental—and in favour of professional and working—Presidents for learned and artistic bodies. The world begins to see that eminent men of letters, science, and art are, by the nature of their qualifications, the fittest persons to guide and represent such Societies, and a considerable progress has been made in separating them from their ancient ornamental encumbrances. Working men are already at the head of the Royal Society, the Linnean Society, the Zoological Society, the Institute of Civil Engineers, and many others. Why not have an architect at the head of the Institute of British Architects?

We are asked to state that the death of Earl de Grey will prevent any meeting of members and visitors in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday evening, the 21st inst. The reading of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott's paper, announced at the last meeting, when the President was in the chair, is postponed to another occasion.

James Ward, the Paul Potter of the English school, and the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died on Wednesday evening, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one. James Ward was not only an artist himself, but the centre and representative of a family of artists. He was the brother-in-law of Morland, the father-in-law of Jackson, the father of George Raphael Ward, the engraver, uncle of William Ward, the engraver, and grandfather of Mrs. Edward M. Ward, whose works are among the delights of female artists' genius in our own day. He began life as an engraver, in which profession he obtained a first-rate reputation, and his engravings are still highly valued by connoisseurs. One of his most celebrated

prints is after Rembrandt, 'Cornelius the Centurion.' It was comparatively late in life when he became an Academician, as he had taken up the profession of painting when he was verging on middle age. He adopted the profession, in which he established so great a reputation, against the advice of his friends. The success, however, which he gained as an animal painter was signal; he was what we should now call the Landseer of his day; and, in the zenith of his reputation, earned his 50*l.* and sometimes 70*l.* a day by his portraits of horses and bulls. Not content with mere animal painting, and being ambitious to distinguish himself in high historic Art, he competed for a large picture of the 'Triumph of the Duke of Wellington,' painting a vast allegorical work; and carried the day over the heads of Haydon and Hilton. This work is now in Chelsea Hospital, for which institution it was painted. Many of his early works resemble Morland's in their general style; but there was a humour and a touch in them peculiarly his own, the evidence of original and independent genius. Mr. Ward was at all times a most indefatigable student. Up to eighty years of age he always rose at four o'clock in the morning, and was in his study at that time. George the Third was one of his most constant patrons; for this sovereign he painted several works; he was also employed by George the Fourth. For many years past Mr. Ward had lived at Cheshunt, Herts, and up to a few years of his death he came to London regularly once a year at the time of the May Exhibitions. The work of his which the public of fifty years ago most admired, and the one which procured for him the general designation of the English Paul Potter, is the marvellous picture of 'The Bull,' which picture is now the chief attraction of the Crystal Palace picture-gallery. A fine specimen of his landscape faculty is the work called 'A Scene in Lord de Tabley's Park,' now in the Vernon Collection. Outside of his artistic works, Mr. Ward was a man of gentle manners, of conspicuous personal accomplishments, and of profound piety. His death was peculiarly simple and tranquil. He died full of honour and fame, and has left behind him the memory of a good artist and a true gentleman.

Sir John Bowring will read a paper 'On the Arts and Manufactures of China,' at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday next.

The sale of M. Merlin's small cabinet of Greek coins took place at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's during the last week, many of the lots producing high prices, as will be seen by the following quotations:—A silver coin of Macedon, first province, with head of Diana to the right, on a buckler, 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Perseus, with expressive portrait of the king in high relief, a beautiful coin in fine condition, 23*l.* 5*s.*—Cicurius Thessalie, with laureled head of Jupiter to the right, 27*l.*—Etolia, with head of Hercules to the right, 25*l.*—Thebes, with full-face of Hercules on the reverse, an unpublished and probable unique example, 35*l.* 5*s.*—Ios, Insula Cycladum, with head of Homer to the right, bound with a narrow fillet, very interesting, and probably unique, 40*l.* The mother of Homer is said to have been born at Ios.—Tenus, with head of Jupiter Ammon, with legend in full, 20*l.* 15*s.*—Perperene, Mysie, of Philip Senior, with laureled portrait, 8*l.*—Copper coin of Anna Faustina, 8*l.*—Silver coin of Erythræ, with head of Hercules to the right, 10*l.* 15*s.*—Cnidus, with the head of Venus, with unpublished magistrate's name, 48*l.*—Cos, with head of Hercules with lion's skin to the left, with magistrate's name unpublished, 25*l.*—Podulia, Lycie, of Gordianus Pius, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Side of Tranquillina, reverse, a male figure walking, 9*l.* 15*s.*—Eleusa, Island of Cilicia, afterwards called Sebaste, of Commodus, 7*l.*—Temenothyræ, of Philip Senior, with usual inscription, but of probably unique type, 26*l.*—The 141 lots produced 578*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The principal features of the Schiller Festival were everywhere the same—solemnities and addresses at the academics and schools, musical and theatrical performances, festival and torchlight processions, and illuminations. The Festival has not fallen short of the great expectation; everywhere, from Moscow to Marseilles, it seems to

have been favoured with the brightest of autumn weather. The Germans in London did their best, and so did they at Paris, Brussels, and other not German capitals; the German colonies in these cities form but a small minority; yet within their walls, and to the large body of their public, Schiller was but a stranger. "Who is Schiller?" was a question heard in the Crystal Palace. Not so in Germany. In whatever town you chanced to stay on that day, you were struck with the festival appearance of the place, even from the early morning; there were the bells pealing merrily, as if they had a special mission to celebrate the poet, who knew how to explain their chimes so well; there were the houses flagged and adorned with garlands; there were the cheerful expectant faces; there was the great holiday appearance of everything—and a holiday it was, not only for the schoolboy, but business and politics all had to give way before Schiller's Festival. Whoever has a name in literature, music, or the plastic art, has exerted his powers to the utmost for the celebration of the day. Berlin was at first refused what all the other large towns in Germany were allowed to indulge in; but a medium was hit on, in the solemn laying of the foundation-stone for Schiller's monument, which will stand on the open place in front of the theatre. The Prince Regent subscribed 10,000 thalers towards the monument, and besides this a large government prize for the best German drama, to be awarded every three years, was announced in the official paper. In the Vienna procession walked 5,000 torch-bearers, and 300 banners waved. In the Stuttgart and Leipzig processions, all the *dramatis personæ* of Schiller's plays were represented; bell-casters guided a cart with a bell, that chimed in the procession; another cart bore Schiller's house with a baking oven in it (Schiller's grandfather had been a baker), out of which came a sort of hot rolls (Bretzeln), which were distributed among the people; a printing-press in the procession distributed Schiller's poem, 'An die Freude'; Bacchantes spent the "Marbach Schiller," a mixture of red and white wine, and gardeners threw flowers among the crowd. Frau von Gleichen, the only surviving child of the poet, was present at the Stuttgart Festival, and was welcomed solemnly by the authorities of the place; she seemed deeply moved. Marbach and Gohlis, near Leipzig, were places of pilgrimage to thousands of people. The Weimar procession moved to the Fürstengruft, where laurel wreaths and flowers were deposited on Schiller's grave by the hands of the young; from thence to the Schiller and Goethe monument, where the address was delivered. At Hamburg the illumination of the Alsterbassin is said to have made a particularly fine effect, with the houses and ships flagged and brilliantly illuminated, the moon all the while trying to eclipse it all, but only enhancing the beauty of the scene. In the Hamburg procession walked upwards of 20,000 people, twenty-four music bands, and 2,000 singers. The Alster club closed this monster procession, with a large boat in its centre, drawn by eight fine horses. The 'Lay of the Bell' has been performed almost everywhere, at some places with Romberg's composition, at others it was merely spoken, accompanied by scenic representations and *tableaux vivants*; these last were particularly fine at Munich. Here too the 'Song of the Bell' was spoken by Sophia Schröder, the once famous tragedian, now almost eighty years of age. Old King Ludwig willingly opened his Feldherrn-Halle for the performance of the Festival Cantate. Large donations have been given for the Schiller-Hiftung, a society for the support of poor authors and their families, which has started under the patronage of Schiller's name, in imitation of the London society. We hear that at Vienna alone, 20,000 florins have been subscribed. Thus, when the remembrance of this remarkable Festival shall have faded away, this one beneficial fact will last to remind a younger generation of Schiller's Centenary Birthday.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3*s.*, which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five.—Arcs, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, Drawings, and Sketches, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 129, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten to Five.

At the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5A, Pall Mall East, Mr. H. WALLIS'S EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES, besides choice Works painted expressly for this occasion, contains—Sir A. W. Callcott's grand picture of 'Piana Returning from the Chase,' Poole's two great Works, the 'Plague in London,' and 'Messengers Coming to Job' (from the Northwick Collection), Lunnell's 'David Slaying the Lion,' Constable's 'Opening of Waterloo Bridge,' 'The Poacher's Boy,' by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., &c., &c. Open from Nine till Five. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MASTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

SCIENCE

An Essay on Classification. By Louis Agassiz. (Longman and Co.)—This essay is the reprint of an introduction to a large work now in course of publication under the title of 'Contributions to the Natural History of the United States.' In this essay the author has given his general views of the classification of the animal kingdom, and all who are acquainted with his previous works will be glad to possess in a condensed form his opinions upon the science of which he has been so distinguished a cultivator. The work is also written in a style to interest the general reader. In fact, as the work was originally written for an American public, the author thinks it necessary to apologize to his European readers by stating that in the United States "there is not a class of learned men distinct from the other cultivated members of the community." On the contrary, so general is the desire for knowledge, that I expect to see my book read by operatives, by fishermen, by farmers, quite as extensively as by the students in our colleges, or by the learned professions; and it is but proper that I should endeavour to make myself understood by all." The apology was hardly necessary, for philosophers as well as operatives appreciate the advantages of plain English. Although Professor Agassiz's Essay may meet with no opposition in the land of its adoption, many of his views will excite surprise in Europe. This is more especially the case with his criticisms on the lower animals and plants. When, for instance, he says, "I do not see that the facts known at present preclude the possibility of an association of the Rhizopods with the Algae," he hazards an opinion which would throw doubts on his knowledge of the structure and functions of Rhizopods and Algae altogether. Again, he attempts to destroy the group of Infusoria altogether, by placing indiscriminately these organisms with plants on the one hand, or with the higher animals on the other. When he asserts that he has seen "a Planaria lay eggs, out of which Paramacia were born," the fact should be detailed in such a way that others may form a judgment of so important an observation. It is on facts like these that he proceeds to the sweeping assertion, "that a division of the animal kingdom, to be called Protozoa, differing from all other animals in producing no eggs, does not exist in nature." The sub-kingdom Protozoa, including the true Infusoria, the Rhizopods, and the Sponges, has been sanctioned by all those investigators who have devoted their time and attention to the lower groups and animals, and is hardly to be swept out of existence in the free-and-easy manner indicated by Prof. Agassiz. There are many other points in which he is open to criticism in his treatment of the invertebrate classes of animals. Nevertheless, the book may be read with profit by those who are anxious to obtain a general view of what has been done in the department of zoology for the last few years.

The Quadrupeds and Reptiles of Europe. By Lord Clermont. (Van Voorst.)—The publication of cheap descriptions of species of plants and animals, is a sign that the study of natural history in earnest is going on. The reading of books on natural history will not make a naturalist, and it is only by the study of specimens that a foundation can be laid for the successful prosecution of the study of botany or zoology. Hitherto the descriptions of species have been too much confined to

costly illustrated works to allow them to be used by the great mass of the people. Hence, these studies have been frustrated at the very beginning. It is on this account, that the publication of books like this by Lord Clermont, at a small price, and giving good descriptions of species, cannot be too highly appreciated. In this work we have accurate descriptions of the Mammalia and Reptiles of Europe; and any one with a small amount of elementary knowledge, will be able with this book in his hand to make out the various forms of mammals and reptiles found in Europe. The work, however, is purely zoological, and is not intended to supply the reader with amusement. It is written for the naturalist who amuses in the field or museum, and to him it will be found of service.

Manchester and Wild Flowers. By Leo H. Grindon. (Whittaker & Co.)—This little work is a reprint of papers which originally appeared in one of the Manchester newspapers. It is written in a genial, cheerful spirit, and well adapted to stir up in the natives of the great manufacturing metropolis a love of the beautiful scenery and natural objects by which they are surrounded.

Elements of Conchology, comprising the Physiological History of Shells and their Molluscan Inhabitants, &c. By Lovell Reeve. Part XI. (Reeve.)—There are two ways of doing shell-work for the public:—one is that adopted by Mr. J. P. Woodward—whose 'Elementary Treatise' is a marvel of cheapness, and a model of accuracy and careful compression,—the other is the costly form, and is employed by Mr. Reeve,—perhaps wisely, if his patrons be wealthy, and he himself wishes to be the same. But publishing beautifully-coloured plates and showy text is not the best method of meeting the wants of the larger number of students of Conchology, who can fill their pockets with little besides shells, and who do not find cowries to be current coin in the land in which they are born. If price be left out of consideration, it is pleasant enough to receive and read this serial, and to look long upon such an illustration as that of *Panopaea Aldrovandi*, which adorns the present Part. It has, however, but two plates, instead of five, as in the previous parts; for which Mr. Reeve apologizes, and tells us that "at the end of the tenth number it was found that not a third of the letter-press was published, whilst the illustrations were nearly exhausted." This might have been foreseen at the end of the first number, as well as found out at the tenth; letter-press being so much easier and cheaper than plates, and description so much more facile than drawing. It is now proposed to complete the work in six monthly numbers, each containing two plates. We shall await the completion with interest. This, however, is not Mr. Reeve's most costly and valuable work,—of that other more when a new portion appears. We must cite an amusing instance of nomenclature run mad:—"The gushing enthusiasm with which Mr. Chitty has complimented his 'bosom friends' in the foregoing harlequinade of proper names, identifying their memory not only with the titles of species but of genera, renders the list of *Stomatostomata* rather grotesque. However much Mrs. Metcalf may be delighted at hearing Mr. Metcalf dilate upon the beauty of his *Metcalfia Metcalfiana*, we can fancy the astonishment of Mr. Wilkinson at being presented by Mrs. Wilkinson with two lovely *Wilkinsonia Wilkinsoniana*; and the familiarity with which Mrs. Wilkinson is brought into generic association with Sir Robert Schomburgk, Dr. Gould, and Mr. Hanley in the names *Wilkinsonia Schomburgkiana*, *Gouldiana*, and *Hanleyana*, is suggestive of flirtations that can scarcely be tolerated with propriety in the conchological nomenclature."

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 14.—The opening meeting of the Session was held on Monday evening, at Burlington House, Sir R. I. Murchison, V. P., in the chair.—Prof. Otto Struve, of St. Petersburg, was elected a Corresponding Member; Sir E. Borough, Bart.; the Rev. C. Oakley; Lord H. Scott; H. Duckworth; G. Gammie; C. Maret, and F. Taggart, Esq., as Fellows.—The paper read was

'Discoveries by the late Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and Party, by Capt. M'Clintock, R.N. This paper is given in another page.

CHEMICAL.—Nov. 3.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—Dr. E. Smith read a paper 'On the Immediate Source of the Carbon excreted by the Lungs.'—Prof. Bloxam read a paper 'On the Crystalline Hydrates of Baryta and Strontia.' He showed, in opposition to the statements of most authors, that hydrate of strontia, unlike hydrate of baryta, is decomposed at a red heat.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 15.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the Government Water Works, Trafalgar Square; with a few Facts relating to other Wells which have been sunk or bored into the Chalk Formation,' by Mr. C. E. Amos.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 8.—Archdeacon Raymond in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Jolowicz, being 'An Enquiry into Manetho's Egyptian History; whether it was founded upon Tradition, Written Documents, or the Sculptural Monuments.' The author first pointed out the disagreements between Herodotus and Diodorus, and showed from these, as also from their own statements, that these historians built upon simple tradition. The priests did not quote to them any historical documents, or refer them to any writings for further knowledge. Again, when Clemens describes the sacred books of the Egyptians, he does not describe any as historical. Hence Dr. Jolowicz concludes that there were no historical writings in existence; and he further shows, on turning to Manetho's History, that that was drawn directly from the inscriptions on the temple walls. This should make us place great reliance on Manetho's list of kings' names. But the case is otherwise with respect to the history of the invasion of Egypt by the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings. This Dr. Jolowicz considers was drawn from tradition, like the histories of Herodotus and Diodorus, and entitled to less weight.—Mr. Sharpe thought that Dr. Jolowicz had made probable several important points:—1st, that Herodotus and Diodorus were wholly guided by tradition; 2ndly, that Manetho, in his list of kings, was guided by the sculptures on the walls; but in his account of the Shepherd Kings, he relied solely on tradition, as there were no historical books to guide him.—Archdeacon Raymond agreed with the view of the subject that Manetho's History was drawn directly from the temple walls.—W. H. Black, Esq., believed that as the history had only come to us in fragments, data might yet come to light by which the discrepancies in Egyptian chronology might yet be reconciled.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge. British Architects, 8.

TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Government Water-Works, Trafalgar Square,' and 'On Arterial Drainage and Outfalls,' by Mr. Grantham. Zoological, 8.—'On the Reptiles, Batrachians, and Fishes, collected by the Rev. H. B. Tristram in the Algerian Sahara,' by Dr. Gunther.—'On New Birds from the Rio Napo,' by Mr. Selater.

WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'On China, and its Relations to British Commerce,' by Sir John Bowring. British Archaeological Association, 8.—'On Caesar's Passage of the Thames and his Route afterward,' by the Rev. H. Jenkins.—'On Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered at Caistor,' by Mr. Bateman. Royal Society of Literature, 8.

THURS. Numismatic, 7. Society of Antiquaries, 8.

ROYAL, 8½.—'On Spontaneous Evaporation,' by Dr. Beilinson.—'On Recent Theories and Experiments regarding Ice at or near its Melting-Point,' by Prof. Thomson. Philological, 8.

FINE ARTS

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

How the years go by! The Seventh Annual Winter Exhibition is now opened in the French Gallery, Pall Mall, and it seems to our memory but just started.

The winter is rather the time of promise than performance among artists, but nevertheless Mr. Gambart has contrived to fill his cheerful and well-situated room with a pleasant range of small

pictures, studies, sketches and water-colour drawings, such as the eye of the artist and the amateur may find long pleasure in examining. There are hints and experiments in colour, and careful single figures, some of great beauty, which in some men show progress, and in others show a persistence and equality of power. It can hardly be expected that the best men should waste their Academy opportunities by premature exhibition: but in the room there are small pictures by young men, displaying all the enlarged imagination, wider reading, increased mechanical care, and glorious blaze of colour, which promise to be the characteristics of our modern school, that hopeful off-set of the Venetian.

Critics are too often severe on small careless pictures by rising men, on the supposition that the last picture exhibited is always the last one painted, and that therefore if the June picture is not better than the May picture the painter is going back. Now every one knows not only that the hard necessities of life repeatedly compel an artist to the sale of sudden and crude pictures; to the furnishing up of old sketches; to the painful and uninviting toil of *replicas*; and, in fact, to the general mustard-and-cress sowing and reaping of small green crops. Upon this lenient principle we see no necessary retrogression in Mr. Millais's *Meditation* (No. 121), which is but a common-place study of one of the autumn leaf young ladies in white muslin, like Tiburina, leaning back in a chair, with a certain garlanding of hard-learned passion-flowers, fuschias, &c. The painting—neither solid, finished nor rich in colour—might be by any young manufacturer for the dealer's market. For all we know, the picture may be a work of the artist's early youth.

In a less degree the same may be said of Mr. Holman Hunt's *School-Girl's Hymn* (57), not a much better picture than Mr. Martineau's *Pet of the Brood* (117), a mere study of a country girl's head. It is highly finished, worked up to an enamel, it is true—worked even to the bobs and threads of the comforter; the face, too, is real, but the expression, though innocent and tolerably expressive, is not successful: it is but a hard-featured way of singing 'The Morrow Hymn,' as the kid glove poet calls it; the finish is to tell the truth here somewhat resultless.

The leading Academicians, if they send anything, send but pleasant studies and single figures, as Mr. Philip with his *Thing of beauty is a joy for ever* (126), a bold richly coloured study of a Spanish coquette, darily beautiful, and brown as the hazel-nut, her black hair prettily knotted with purple ribbon. The peasant in the background is most dashingly put in with all the painter's usual breadth and dexterity of brush.

Mr. Macleise is hardly represented by his *Lear and Cordelia* (114), really nothing but two models—an empty, bearded face, flatly, coldly, and cleanly painted, and the back of a head and gown. It is the most passionless Shakespearian study ever painted, we should think, by a man of genius. The sharp, careful draughtsman-like painting only makes the vacancy of feeling more patent.

Mr. Roberts is very brown and sketchy in his *Remains of the Temples of Minerva and of Mars Altor at Rome* (129, 130); he gives us experienced and most clever hints, and marks the place for figures; but great results of human thought, like these buildings, that even in these sketches seem eternal, cannot be expressed without thought and labour. Mr. Stanfield, always ruling the waves with a daring hand, gives us the *Goodwin Sands* (146) and the *Land's End* (147), both strong subjects; and Mr. Ward paints two beautiful faces, calling them *Morning and Home Thoughts* (58, 183), probably companion figures. Mrs. Ward cheers our eye again with her *Bed-Time*, a nursery scene, such as mothers love, treated in a loving way, and with a most pleasant freshness of colour.

Mr. Wallis's *Xarifa* (154) is a great advance, a gorgeous and most Venetian bit of colour—perhaps, rather of a decorative character: a room panelled with such figures would, indeed, be kaiserly,—not but what the expression of the hopeless, haggard, dark, red-eyed Moorish face, is beautiful and sad; but, still, what pleases most is the heavy richness of the violet velvet, the splendour

of the gold-cloth cushion, the glowing crimson of the carpet, the pleasant round surface of the blue jar, the tiger-skin footstool, and the vivid green of the shrub that fills the right of the picture.

Mr. Solomon's *Study* (139) is powerful in colour and treatment, but, as it now stands, of course purposeless, unless it represents an imprisoned nun or a captive Royalist lady. There is suppressed passion in the face, and the attitude is well chosen.

Mr. Poole's two pictures—the *Girl Standing at a Well* (127) and *Girl going to the Spring* (128)—have a mellow glow about them, the artist living in a fine ripe though unfortunately conventional climate: his sun not being our sun, nor his moon our moon.

Mr. Brett, the laborious, contributes the *Glacier of Rosenlaui* (113), the most true and beautiful *fac-simile* of glacier form that the modern love for Swiss travelling has produced. The earthier ridges and crests, the scoopings and cleavages, he paints as a geologist and a poet.

Among many instances of praiseworthy care and improvement, though on slight and almost nameless subjects, we may mention Mr. Calderon's *Madri-lena* (27), a finely painted Spanish face;—Mr. Cary's *Heath in Bloom* (28): natural objects thought over more than usually;—Mr. Boyce's *Corner of the Fenice* (11), with the red houses and green water, is a nosegay of colour, treated in this artist's broad, manly manner;—Mr. Brandon, though somewhat lost in bituminous glazes, which befog his characters, has made a singular and imaginative picture of *Il Guicci di Parsatella* (12), a set of thieves and gamblers (synonymous) revelling in a Trastevere tavern; brown figures looming through a Rembrandtish fog of bitumen: wrong but clever.

Young Mr. Solomon, with all the tarnish of the absence of common sense, imitativeness, and gross affectation, is yet so astonishingly clever, that he deserves a paragraph to himself for his two pictures—*David Playing before Saul* (143) and *Babylon* (145), both surprisingly daring and imaginative for a youth, or indeed any one, but both spoiled by ludicrous blots and sectarian imperfections. Saul is gloomy and grand, but then it is too evident that he has eaten too many of those grapes, or that the smoke of that queer smoking extinguisher has affected his stomach; it is also painful to see that the small stove he sets his feet on has just scorched his toes. David is surprisingly lank and spindly. 'Babylon' is less extravagant, and there is a weird, oriental feeling about it highly commendable. Avoid the ridiculous, unwise but clever Mr. Solomon; work hard at severe geometric drawing, curb your Pegasus, and you must do great things.

Young Mr. Stanfield has turned Pre-Raphaelite "Saul also is among the prophets"—brown and slate colour, woody texture, and Rhine houses he here abjures, and comes out with *Richmond* (148), an original bit of rich colour, produced by the purple sea-side, cliffs of Yorkshire, and their capping of emerald turf. This is at all events new and brilliant, which the Rhine houses were not. We are glad he has sloughed at last.

Mr. W. C. Thomas's sketch of *King Alfred visiting the Churches at Early Dawn* (1521) has a pure religious feeling about it.—Mr. Lumley's *Interior of a Fisherman's Hut on the Island of Fladda, near Isle of Skye* (111), though not wonderful as a painting, is interesting for its strange effect of blue light.—Mr. Holmes has a timid, thoughtful little sketch, called *The Parting of Galahad and Lancelot* (92).—Mr. Fenn, always clever in landscape, the *Farm near the Sea* (59).—Mr. Dillon's *Troul* (53) deserves attention as much as Mr. Duffell's sleek *Fruit* (54), and Mr. Cooke's *Venetian Scenes* (35, 36, 37), the enchantment of Venice being untiring.

As requiring lengthier notice, either for their originality or the labour expended on them, we may mention as great improvements, Mr. Crowe's *Bonelli's Introduction to the Literary Club* (45), really a good honest picture, and worth engraving, as times go. The two principal figures are expressive, well studied, and successful. The bystanders not so good, get feeble till they end in sheer vacancy. Without being solid, the faces are well painted, though Boswell is almost too crafty and scornful, and the Doctor hardly weighty enough

with thought; but who can expect Mr. Crowe to be endowed for a moment with the intellect of that Polyphemus of the clubs?

Mr. Gale, always delightfully subtle and delicate with his brush, though not a creator, gets larger and manlier. His *May Garland* (62), and *Little Cardinal* (63), are capital bits of child character. The one a real carnation in colour, the other a speckled picotee. If he keep within his capabilities, and continue to work as though he loved work, and not as if he were throwing off Dutch clock-faces so many an hour, like Mr. Millais just at present, he will be a quiet success. The little boy in the Cardinal's red hat and cape is very pretty with his sly pertness and curiosity.

Mr. Waite, careful and laborious as he is,—*Mountain Mist at Sunrise* (167),—is an instance of the over-refined subtlety into which our modern artist mind, when resolute and original, is apt to run. Take to hunting, Mr. Waite, and paint robustly.—Mr. Weigall, though usually dealing with very old and safe stuff, is unusually good in his *Young Mother* (162), a very pretty, honest portrait.—Mr. Smallfield is always beautiful and flower-like in colour, and, especially in water-colour, pure and kindly. His *Study of a Girl's Head* (138) is exquisite, though a little over-wrought.—Mr. Oates does not seem to us to go on: he still remains too fond of thin brown washes of water and lumps of rock that look like broken glass-bottles. His foliage is specky; his grass treacherous. There is an over-subtle attenuation about what he does, which is almost feminine and microscopic. A great painter must have this sort of nervous power, but he must have also the dauntless hand with which Titian moulded a breast-plate, or Tintoretto dashed in a fallen angel's wing.—Miss Solomon's *Reading for Pluck and Reading for Honours* (140, 141) we do not like; they are coarse and untrue to University habits. The fast man seems, to our foolish eyes, the better man of the two; and as even legitimate courtship is not the special vocation of University men during their residence at College, it is just as probable such flirtations would lead to virtuous Tommy's being plucked, as to wicked Harry, who hangs a scarlet coat over his chair, and talks nonsense to flower-girls at quadrangle windows, being rusticated.

Mr. Faed's *Anxious Look-out* (58) must not be overlooked; nor Mr. Herring's blue bits of Italy, *Bay of Baia* (87), &c.; nor Mr. Hayllar's *In Clover* (85), a nice scrap of country life, treated honestly, without oiling the labourer's hair, scenting his linen, or putting on him special red and blue dresses, after the manner of Messrs. Underhill, Cobbett and Co.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. D. J. Philips, painter, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, architect, have been elected into the seats of Mr. Leslie and Sir Robert Smirke. This choice will give general satisfaction. Mr. Philips has won the honour by his recent Spanish pictures, and the architect of the Carlton Club has not only his own strong claims to promotion, but also the merit of his father's voluntary retirement from active office. These two gentlemen will become esquires on their election being confirmed by the Crown, and will rank with barristers in social station. The title of esquire descends by strict legal right to an Academician's eldest son, but no further. Another vacancy is made in the Academy by the death of Mr. James Ward, an event which we have noticed in another column.

Sir Charles Eastlake has been through Spain without being able to buy a picture. Good paintings are rare in Spain; the school was the latest in Europe, and its professors and productions were few. Nearly all the great Murillos are locked up in the Museum at Seville, or in inaccessible public buildings like the Caridad. Nor is Sir Charles the man to unlock private treasures in a land so proud and vain. A Director of the English National Gallery is, by the very pretensions of his title and his visit, a person to create suspicion and provoke resistance. The Hidalgo is proud, however poor: and he might be often willing to sell quietly to a dealer things he will never part with to a high Government functionary,

singers. The *soprani* were Miss Rowland and Miss Martin. The latter young lady must watch her strong and brilliant *soprano* voice, so as to polish from it a certain harshness; but in the *bravura* music of 'Alexander's Feast' this very quality told: the "Thais" song was given with force, fire, and that unreserve, which brought it near good dramatic singing. Mr. Wilbye Cooper, too, has taken a start since we last met him, and has profited by his chances and his success, as every well-intentioned and upright person will do. His voice has gained in power; he commands it with more art than formerly, and he has brightened his style. Mr. Weiss was *basso*, singing the two songs, 'Bacchus' and 'Revenge' (what a pair of crown jewels!), very well. On the whole, it is long since we have had a livelier sensation of musical pleasure than that of Wednesday evening.

PRINCESS'S.—A new piece, manifestly designed to exhibit the talents of Miss Louise Keeley and Mr. Widdicombe, has been produced here, under the title of 'Nurse Chickweed.' It bears some resemblance to 'The Rough Diamond' and 'Good for Nothing'; the heroine being a rough specimen of girlhood, brought up, in rude boy-sports and most primitive habits, by a town-crier and rustic bell-ringer, one Jonathan Chickweed, whose faithless spouse has eloped with a recruiting corporal, and left him in charge of two children whom she had undertaken to nurse. At length the parents of the two children visit the spot; and Jonathan, disguised in his wife's cast attire, appears as Mrs. Chickweed, to stand the brunt of the interview, while Nelly is dressed as little Joey, the better to mask her masculine appearance. Of course, these situations are rich in opportunities for both performers,—and the audience have adequate reason for expressing their delight by repeated plaudits. At length, however, all is discovered, and nothing remains except to take the children home; but Nelly, though Jonathan has robbed her of her best clothes to make fine waistcoats for himself, has become so attached to him that she refuses to be separated. The aristocratic parents are therefore compelled to compromise the matter; which they do by taking Jonathan into their service as gardener. This little piece is very picturesquely placed on the stage, and is likely to retain permanent possession.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday a so-called new piece was produced, taken from the French of 'Le Moulin à Parolles,' and entitled 'The Head of the Family.' A talkative country busybody, named Charity Swift, is the heroine, and played by Mrs. Stirling in the *patter*-style. The reader will recollect the same character, performed by the same actress, at the same theatre, when under the management of Capt. Spicer, a few years ago. The part was then named the *Widow Cherry*, and the performance then, as now, most brilliant in regard to the display of executive power. What has been the necessity for any disguise in the matter?

NEW ADELPHI.—'The Dead Heart' is the title of a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips, produced last week at this theatre. It is a long and elaborate drama, in the old style of "Adelphi pieces," in four parts, consisting of a prologue and three acts, and resorting to the stirring periods of the French Revolution for its "Adelphi effects." The prologue sets forth how Robert Landry, a young sculptor (Mr. Webster), is deprived of his lady-love by a certain Count St. Valerie (Mr. Billington) and an infamous Abbé, Latour (Mr. David Fisher), by whose Jesuitical counsel the Count shapes his course. Landry is, at one stroke, made to suspect his mistress and to lose his liberty, being confined in the Bastille by virtue of the eternal *lettres de cachet*. Eighteen years later the drama begins; and on the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille is in the hands of the populace, and Landry restored to freedom. But his mind is crushed, and has to be gently wooed back to consciousness by the iteration of the name of Catherine Duval (Mrs. Mellon). Better, perhaps, had he never been awakened; for

at length he learns that she is the Countess St. Valerie, though a widow, and has a son. Landry feels now that his heart is *deadened*; and acts henceforth only from motives of revenge. He joins Latour in his schemes to ruin the young count at the gaming-table, and engages in the revolutionary cause, until he becomes a representative of the Convention, in 1794. He so manages matters that the poor youth is brought to the guillotine, and the Abbé compelled to submit to his direction. To the latter he gives the means of escape from prison, on condition that, to settle old scores, they fight together a mortal duel, after the manner of the Corsican brothers. The Abbé is killed, and Landry's heart begins to revive. He repents of his hitherto implacable vengeance, and resolves to save St. Valerie, which he does by taking his place on the tumbril and at the guillotine. The curtain and the fatal knife descend at the same time. Such a part as this, embracing many phases, and presenting the memorabilia of a life, gives to Mr. Webster that variety of expression of which he ever takes such advantage. As an artistic delineation, his Robert Landry stands, in the present day, alone. There is no London actor who can compete with it, in its rough strength and its intense feeling.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Wednesday a new piece was produced, called 'The Swan and Edgar': no connexion, of course, with the great fashionable linen-drapsery firm; but with those more brilliant fancy-fairs and fairy establishments, to be found in nursery tales and old-world legends closely associated. The Swan is a certain *Cygnette*, supported by Miss Lydia Thompson and a *corps de ballet*, and Edgar, a gallant youth, who deprives *Cygnette* of her scarf, and thus forces her to retain her human form. For her sake, ultimately Edgar proves inconstant to the betrothed *Rovena* (Miss Cecilia Rance), and prepares to fly with *Cygnette*, but is arrested by the Baron Tschaffenhumb (Mr. Barrett). The poor Swan-lady is slain in the conflict, but is restored to life by elfin aid, and duly married to the said Edgar, who turns out to be the heir to the estate which the Baron had usurped. The amorous youth is admirably represented by Miss St. Casse, and the dancing, of course, exquisitely executed by Miss L. Thompson. The trifle, assisted by good scenery and some very nice acting, was successful. It is the joint production of Mr. C. Kenney and Mr. Sutherland Edwards.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—M. von Flotow's 'Martha' has been presented at Drury Lane, with Mlle. Tietjens as the heroine. The part is not of those which best suit the lady, since it requires grace and coquetry of execution, rather than a robust voice and a violent method of singing.—Its composer's 'L'Amé en Peine,' which, so far as memory serves, we prefer to any other of his works, has just been revived at the *Grand Opéra* in Paris.

On Monday last, the *Popular Concerts*, as was announced, were resumed in the St. James's Hall, with every appearance of success. Thus the spell is at last broken which said, "There shall be no chamber music in London during the winter." The instrumental music selected was exclusively Beethoven's. The solo *Sonata*, played by M. Halle, was that second *Sonata* from Beethoven's second *opus*, which, of itself, is sufficient to upturn all the nonsense talked about "period," "development," "style," by rash amateurs or enthusiasts. A clearer outbreak of originality does not exist than in the pompous *largo* and fantastic *finale* of this second work by a young composer.—The vocal music of the evening was, with just taste, we think, not selected from Beethoven's works, which, indeed (one or two exceptions recollected), have only a moderate vocal charm. We are glad to record the revival, by Madame Lemmens-Sherington, of Mr. G. Macfarren's song, "Ah! why do we love?" because we have always held it to be one of the most charming songs in the large library of modern English music.

The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace continue to shame any an entertainment having a more august name. The last programme in-

cluded Cherubini's Overture to 'L'Hôtelier Portugaise';—which, being among the overtures by a classical master not wholly worn threadbare, is, of course, never to be heard at our Philharmonic Concerts.

An attempt is to be made to revive the *Promenade Concerts* for a few weeks before Christmas—the place to be Drury Lane Theatre; the managers, it is stated, a committee of gentlemen. Their labours are to commence on the 26th of this month.

Schiller has certainly been the hero of this month of November, at home as well as abroad. The Schiller Festival at Manchester, where a large body of Germans congregate, was entirely successful. The performances consisted of Beethoven's 'Eroica Symphony' (written to commemorate a great man, it may be recollected); 'The Camp,' from the 'Wallenstein' trilogy, performed entirely by amateurs; and Mendelssohn's Part-song, with its double choir of men's voices, which was composed for the memorable gathering at Cologne. We are told, too, that some of the poetry by the young Germans engaged in commercial pursuits sent in to the committee, and read at the dinner which followed the concert of the preceding evening, was too good to be passed over in a record of an interesting celebration.—At Paris, M. Meyerbeer's *March and Cantata* (the latter described as "not easy"—but where is the easy music by M. Meyerbeer?) seem to have been inefficiently rendered. The march, however, was *enacted*. The last movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on Schiller's 'Ode to Joy' was found tedious, and marred by the departure of the audience.—For Weimar and Jena—which towns combined hold festival alternately—Dr. Liszt and Herr Stade had prepared compositions;—for Munich, Herr Lachner, to words by Professor Bodenstedt;—for Leipzig, Herr Riets;—for Stuttgart, Herr Kucken has been preparing his homage; and there was to be, as should be, in the Suabian town, something more appealing and real than torch-procession, or part-song, or apotheosis with transparencies (to quote from *La Gazette Musicale*)—the presence of Schiller's daughter, the Baroness de Gleichen.

There is a talk, we learn from foreign journals, of a Paganini Festival to be held at Genoa; and, further, that—should such meeting be held, the direction of it is to be offered to M. Berlioz, for whose music, as is well known, Paganini expressed a marked predilection. Is this a *canard*? or are there no Italians competent to superintend on such an occasion—to name but one, *Il Cavaliere* Angelo Mariani?

Our correspondent "G. M."—who addresses a reply to our notice of the Galin-Chévé method—must accept, in lieu of seeing his letter in print, an assurance that it is one among hundreds of similar communications which have reached us since it seemed to us necessary to allude to the innovations attempted in teaching vocal music, and to mention, not without having considered the matter somewhat, why we fancy certain systems more distracting than helpful to the general knowledge of music. It would be impossible to publish one tithe of these explanations and controversies, in most of which there is some ingenuity. The right place for them is an educational or exclusively musical periodical. This, without any discourtesy meant, must suggest itself to those who may have forgotten for a moment that the columns of a journal are not like the tent of *Pari Banou* in the 'Arabian Nights,' which could stretch to hold millions, or contract to suit the comfort of a soliloquizer, at pleasure.

The theatrical season of Paris has been rich in "poor young men," as we have already had more than once occasion to mention. Another one, whose adventures fill four acts of solid prose at the *Théâtre Français*, is called 'Duke Job.' His literary parent is M. Léon Laya. The new play is said to be successful.

Only a few weeks ago we had to announce the death of Louis Spohr, and already another well-known name in the musical world, Karl Gottlieb Reissiger, has gone from among us. Reissiger died at Dresden on the 7th inst. Born on the 31st of January, 1798, at Belg, near Wittenberg, he went afterwards to college at Leipzig, and from

thence to the university. Here he resolved upon devoting himself to music entirely; accordingly, in 1821, he went to Vienna, where he composed his first opera, 'Das Rockenweibchen,' which was not performed, however, as the words did not pass the censor. Since 1826 he has been settled at Dresden, where he succeeded Karl Maria von Weber in his office as *Kapellmeister*. His popularity was more won by his songs than by his dramatic compositions. We only mention 'Vater Noah,' and 'Die beiden Grenadiere,' which are known and sung by old and young. Reissiger will be best recollected in England by his pianoforte trios, which have a certain elegance and way of their own, though they do not rise to great music, and which are accessible to amateurs; also by that beautiful melody, introduced here under the name of 'C. M. Weber's last waltz.'

Dr. Spohr is said, by a foreign correspondent of a morning journal, to have left behind him autobiographical memoirs, which will shortly be published at Cassel.

MISCELLANEA

Objects in the Red Sandstone.—Neither in the account of Mr. Wilson in the *Athenæum* of the 29th October, or in that of Mr. Atkinson last week, relative to the alleged window tracery found in the strata of a sandstone quarry at Runcorn, Cheshire, is it stated to what division of the Trias, or New Red Sandstone, the quarry in question really belongs. I have observed some extent of the New Red formation, but certainly in its *middle* or *lower* divisions, I have never seen anything like what has been described as found recently in Cheshire. But there is a stratum of blue marl in the Keuper sandstone, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, called "the Nag-bed" by the workmen, in which I have noticed very curious *alti-rilievi*, forming hard pentagonal masses very much resembling the mullions of a Gothic window when taken from the blue shaly matrix, in which they were imbedded; for when taken up the shale crumbled quite away from the stony "tracery," which was of a grey colour and hard consistence. I was much puzzled when I first saw this appearance, but never dreamed that it was anything but the handiwork of Nature in past times, and after due consideration arrived at the same conclusion as Mr. Jukes with regard to the Runcorn remains: that these pentagonal artificial-looking mullions, or rather like honey-combs on a large scale, had been formed by desiccation in the blue marl when exposed to solar influence as a muddy beach, and that calcareous matter had been afterwards infiltrated into the widened and deepened original cracks. I saw the same appearance, only not quite so perfect as those I had from the quarry near Tewkesbury, on a slab of blue shaly Keuper lying by the road side not far from Little Malvern, only a fortnight since; and I doubt not that the particular bed that bears these singular moulded angular prominences, though never before brought into public notice as "Gothic" work, may be found if looked for wherever the Keuper sandstone—the upper series of the Trias or New Red formation—fully develops itself.

Worcester, Nov. 13.

EDWIN LEES.

Tenth of November.—General attention being now drawn to the 10th of November, it has been noticed that other distinguished people have been born, or died on that day. It is pretty generally known that Luther was born on the 10th of November, but few will remember that J. A. Romberg, whose compositions of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell' and 'Power of Song' will have been performed wherever the centenary birthday was celebrated, died on the 10th of November, 1821, at the age of fifty-five.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. W. S.—T. W.—J. J. L.—T. M.—G. A. J.—L. T. J.—J. L. B.—E. T. F.—J. D.—C. C. H.—W. R. J.—F. S.—J. C. H.—G. D. T.—W. D.—received.

Errata.—Page 637, col. 2, line 12, for "butler" read *Budha*.—In the advertisement of Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' page 643 of the last number, the price should have been 21s.

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And has Policies now in force amounting to £6,500,000

For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding £5,000,000

And a gross income from premiums and interest, of more than £230,000.

Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l. on the same life.

The Society has no agents, and allows no commission.

EDWARD DOUGER, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future, Quarterly instead of Semi-annually, and Policies will participate at each division, after three annual payments of premium have been made, instead of five as heretofore.

Policies effected now, or before Midsummer, 1860, will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits at the next division in January, 1863, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.**THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.**Directors.**

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The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assured by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.

Premiums to Assure 100l., payable at Death (with Profit).

Age next Birthday.	Annually.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
30	£3 6 11	£1 4 2	£0 13 5
40	3 5 5	1 13 1	0 16 8
50	4 6 8	2 4 3	1 3 8

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